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Got Rich Attending to Insurance Litigation.

JUDGE HAMILTON'S NEW HOUSE.

JUDGE HAMILTON'S OLD HOUSE

"Mr. Alexander, the president of the company, called me into his room one day, presented me to Mr. Hamilton, and told me that 'Judge' Hamilton had been looking after matters of legislation and taxation in behalf of the society," said Jacob Schiff, before the insurance investigating committee at New York.

"He desired that I should keep in close touch with Mr. Hamilton on everything of special interest in that connection in order that the 'judge' might report details of such matters to me and so relieve Mr. Alexander himself.

"From time to time he reported to me that he had appeared before this or that legislative committee in various state capitals, informing me of the status of various bills, that some of them, which were believed to be in the interest of policy holders, would be likely to pass, and that others, not advantageous to our interests, would probably be modified or defeated.

"I know that in 1903 there was a large number of bills providing for excessive taxation, unscientific legislation, etc., on the subject of insurance, but that may be said to be so all the time.

"I knew that Mr. Hamilton represented other companies, the New York and the Mutual Life, as well as the Equitable. I am not thoroughly familiar with his arrangements with those companies, but I understand they paid to him the same amounts as did the Equitable. I do not know that Mr. Hamilton has any office in the Equitable building.

"This is a pretty large country, and 'Judge' Hamilton could not cover it all, so it was arranged that the Mutual Life should cover the central states in a general way and 'Judge' Hamilton the western states. The Mutual had a similar arraangement with the New York Life and Mr. Thummel was associated in this work with Mr. Short."

THE WORLD'S SUPPLY OF PRECIOUS STONES

Some time ago the department of state at Washington transmitted a circular letter to the American consular officers in South America, Australia, India and Africa, instructing them to investigate the precious stones industry in their respective districts, and to report thereon at their earliest convenience. The results of the inquiry made in consequence of this official order are set forth in a publication of the department of commerce and labor, and constitute an interesting and valuable review of the world's trade in diamonds, pearls, opals, amethysts, sphenes, chrysolites, garnets, and many other precious things.

As every one knows, South Africa practically monopolizes the diamond industry, over 75 per cent of all the diamonds now on the market coming from that region. According to the reports of the customs office at the Cape of Good Hope, over $26,000,000 worth of these precious stones are annually exported to London, whence they are distributed to other parts of the world. It is stated, in this connection, that the trade in diamonds, as well as in all precious stones in all countries, is marked by "underground" methods, by concealments, evasions, and subterfuges, such as mark no other industry. After South African diamonds leave the Cape of Good Hope, all official trade record of them seems to be lost.

It is known that the majority of all South African diamonds, after passing through the hands of European traders and lapidaries, find a market in the United States. During the year ended June 30, 1903, the imports of diamonds into the United States were valued at $26,507,786, or $95,539 more than the total exports from the Cape of Good Hope to London. Of the amount named $15,574,598 worth were cut diamonds, the balance, $10,933,188, being diamonds in the rough. Nearly one-half the cut diamonds imported into the United States come from the Netherlands. There are in Amsterdam more and larger establishments than in all the rest of the world combined for the manipulations, and processes of cleaning, cutting and polishing "rough stones" from which the brilliant is turned out.

The principal pearl fisheries of the world are in lower California, British Honduras, Venezuela, the Red sea, the Persian gulf, the Indian ocean, and the waters in the neighborhood of Ceylon and of Panama. From British Honduras come the rare and beautiful pink or conch pearls, most of these stones being small, or about the size of a grain of wheat. They are very delicate and are easily fractured or destroyed by heat. The conch in whose shell these tiny stones are found is highly esteemed as an article of food by the native Honduraus, and it is principally in preparing them for cooking that the pearls are discovered. The little republic of Panama evidently has a valuable asset in its pearl fisheries, which, like every other industry, was neglected under the Venezuelan government. The output of pearls from Panama waters has amounted to only about $150,000 yearly, but the fisheries, it is said, might easily be made to yield four or five times that amount if properly worked. The chief fisheries are at the Pearl islands, about 40 miles from the city of Panama, on the east side of the bay of Panama. The pearls found here are of two colors—white and lead color. The white pearl is highly appreciated in France, and the lead colored pearl in England.

The countries of South America are particularly rich in precious stones of all kinds, Brazil leading all other lands in the variety of these rare and beautiful products. Amethysts and topazes are found in great quantities in the interior of Brazil, and are marketed chiefly in Germany. Diamonds, beryls, chrysoberyls, chrysolites, tourmalins, topazes (rose colored), amethysts and garnets are mined in the section of Brazil tributary to Rio de Janerio. Agates and amethysts are gathered from the surface at various points of Rio Grande do Sul, in southern Brazil.

From Colombia, another South American country, comes a large addition to the world's supply of rubies, garnets, moonstones, rose quartz and emeralds. The Muzo emerald mines of Colombia are the most famous in the world, and the Colombian government derives an income from them, in rentals, of about $300,000 a year. These mines were discovered by the Spanish in 1555, and have been worked intermittently ever since, but only of late years on a large scale. The emeralds from the Muzo mines are all shipped to London and Paris in the rough. About five years ago a mine, very extensively worked two hundred years ago by the Spanish, was rediscovered by means of old records, and, according to expert reports is likely to compete with the Muzo group in production.

The pearls of Margarita, an island off the coast of Venezuela, have been known to white men since the discovery of the island by Columbus and his followers. It was on this island, and on the mainland adjoining, that the Spaniards found the natives decked with pearls. History says that these pearls were one of the prime causes of trouble among the adventurers who first visited and settled on these shores. About four hundred sailboats are used by the natives in the fisheries of Margarita and its neighboring islands of Coche and Cubagua. About two thousand men find constant employment in this trade. The fishers use metal scoops, which are dragged over the oyster beds, and, when filled, brought to the surface, where the shells are opened and carefully examined. The pearls are very fine in quality, beautiful in lustre, and run from white to yellow; occasionally a black one of great value is brought to the surface. One white pearl of large size and good quality was sold in Margarita recently for $1,700. The shell of the oyster is not of much commercial value, being too thin for the manufacture of buttons and other fancy articles such as are to be made from the Oriental pearl shell. The value of pearls found near Margarita is estimated at about six hundred thousand dollars a year.

Australia has a large and rich gem-producing area, and from this country come the most magnificent opals yet found; and here also are found rare specimens of the yellow and green sapphires, and also quantities of the little known stones, spinelle, olivine and zircons. The beach sands of New South Wales contain myriads of minute crystal zircons of fine lustre. Hyacinths and jargons are well known, being pale red, crimson, brown and a fine, clear green. Opals are found in abundance in New South Wales and Queensland. The various patterns—pin-fire, flash-fire and harlequin—are well known. During the ten years preceding 1900 there was mined in New South Wales alone more than $1,882,996 worth of opals, most of which reached the London and Paris markets, a large quantity being shipped to New York.

Topazes occur in very large sizes in this same Australian region, their weight running as high as two and three pounds. In color they vary from yellow through pale, bluish green to a beautiful pale blue. Those most frequently seen are pale, bluish green. The coloring of the sapphire found in this region is wonderfully varied, ranging from white through yellow, pale blue, deep blue, green, pale green, to brown. The most beautiful, however, is the "canary," or yellow sapphire, which commands a very high price, usually nearly that of the diamond. Some have a slight orange tint, while others are pure lemon yellow, and surpass the diamond in brilliancy.

The pearl fisheries of India have been famous from the remotest times, the ancients obtaining their pearls almost entirly from India and the Persian gulf. In the latter locality the industry has existed from the time of the Macedonians. Oyster beds are said to extend along the entire Arabian coast of the gulf, but the most important are on the sand-banks off the island of Bahrein. The best beds in the Persian gulf are said to consist of coral, with beds of white sand lying in clear water. In 1879 the value of the pearls taken in the gulf was estimated at about $1,459,950. In the same year 7,000,000 pearls were obtained, and it was believed that but for frequent interruption by weather, 2,000,000 more might have been found.

A great drawback and danger to a pearl fishery is the constant risk of cholera. A traveler describes such an invasion of cholera which he witnessed in 1889 at the Ceylon fishery, which collapsed entirely in consequence, the camp being burned down and the fleet of 200 boats, with their panic-stricken crews, disappearing within the space of only a few hours. Perfection in pearls consists in shape and lustre, viz., sphericity and a silvery brightness, free from any discoloration, and, according as the pearls possess these essentials, the valuers assign them to their appropriate classes, namely: "Ani," perfect in sphrericity and lustre; "anatari," followers, or companions, failing somewhat in sphericity or lustre; "masanku," imperfect, failing in both points, especially in brilliance of color; "kallipu," failing still more in both points; "kural," double, sometimes "ani;" "pisal," misshapen, clustered, more than two joined to one another; "madanku," folded or bent; "vadivu," of several sizes and classes; "tul," small pearls.—Leslie's Weekly.

A North American Cadmus

It would be almost worth while to consent to the separation of the Indian Territory from Oklahoma in order to have a state so musically named. The statehood committee of the five civilized tribes, which is agitating this separation, proposes to call the new state Sequoyah. The name is laughed at by many who do not know its meaning.

It was the name of an Indian chief who was born in what is now Tennessee or Alabama in 1760 and died in Mexico in 1843, after having been transplanted with his tribe to the Indian Territory. He is the best example of the remarkable capacity of these southern tribes for civilization. He began as a successful hunter and trapper, but later became a skillful worker in metal. But his chief distinction is as the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, considered by philologists the most perfect alphabet in any language.

The inventions of letters, whether done by the legendary Cadmus, the Egyptians, the Phoenicians or some older philologist, was a blind and accidental process, giving results much less complete and precise than would have been attained by an educated modern, making a new alphabet for a known but unwritten language. The Indian alphabet of Eliot is a classical example of this, but the alphabet of Sequoyah is more complete, as the Cherokee tongue is richer than the New England Algonquin. It has 85 characters, expressing every sound in the language.

The story is handed down that Sequoyah worked it out when he was laid up with a broken leg, and, after the usual inventor's trials of ridicule and discouragement, got it adopted by the leading chiefs of his tribe. The missionaries next took it up, a printing press was set up and in a few years 700,000 pages of Cherokee literature were in existence. This was about twenty years before the inventor's death, and he lived to receive many high honors for his work.

He was made a chief in his tribe, the big trees in California, Sequoia gigantea, were named for him and his body was brought back to the territory for burial when he died in Mexico. If the Indian Territory is to be a state, one cannot imagine a more appropriate name for it.—Minneapolis Tribune.

RAININ' IN DE COHN.

Kin you smell de sweet, wahm odah in de
breeze fum o'ah de fiel's?
Does you ketch a whiff o' perfume dat
de noddin' cohnstalks yiel's?
Fum de mois' thick richness of it you kin
tell as sho's yo' born
Dat de long dry spell am broken an' it's
rainin' in de cohn.

Oh, de rustle and de patter of de rain dat
hits de leaves!
An' de welcome of de cool south win' dat
o'ah de cohnfiel's breaves,
Yo' heart fills up with gladness an' you
quits dem thoughts fohlohn,
Foh you feels de Lawd is with you, sence
it's rainin' in de cohn.

De tassel-plumes seems censers swingin'
incense thru de air;
You kin close yo' eyes an' listen an' dey's
music everywhere.
De heaven's sweetness comin' down, all
earthly troubles gone!
Foh, glory hallelujah! it's a-rainin' in de
cohn!
—Judge.

PILES OF GOLD.

Dust and Nuggets Galore in Alaska.

Gold in buckets, boxes and bags, dazzling dust and nuggets, piled about like sand in a children's playhouse and overflowing the vaults that could not keep back its yellow flood.

This was the sight that met the gaze of Herman Chapin when he reached the bank in Fairbanks, Alaska, where the yellow dust was awaiting shipment to the assay office to be melted into bricks, but not the sort usually manipulated by the "bunko man."

Mr. Chapin is vice-president of the Seattle National bank and accustomed to the sight of wealth, but the view he had of the $5,000,000 in dust took away his breath. He was touring in the north through the last six weeks and visited the two-year-old camp. Mr. Chapin, speaking of his visit, said:

"I made the trip partly for pleasure and partly from a sense of duty, for we in Seattle have profited so much from this northern country that it seemed the least some of us could do was to go and look at it. I traveled something more than 6,000 miles, and without the least discomfort.

"One is impressed with the vastness of the Alaskan territory. From Skagway to Nome is a distance, including the trip up the Tanana to Fairbanks, of 2,500 miles, almost all of which is a broad, navigable river. Only a few thousand people do the business of this immense stretch of country. If with its present development, this country has proved such a valuable tributary to Seattle, it is not difficult to look into the future as the country develops and see one cause, at least, for the realizing of some of our Seattle ambitions.

"The trade, though, is one that cannot be held unless it is properly cared for. It is too valuable, and the popular there are too sensible to give their trade anywhere except where they get value received. The people you meet impress you as hardy, energetic men, who have all the health and energy typical of the northern climate.

"They told me that the towns were quiet, but if so I am sure that the tributary country was busy. People have learned a great deal since the first Klondike rush.

"The dance hall element is much less in evidence than formerly. Now there are a good many men with moderate sized stakes, and instead of scattering their money to the four winds on a barroom floor they keep it and are on the lookout for other mining ventures.

"This condition has helped the Fairbanks district materially, for men with means and experience have flocked in, and instead of having to learn by experience, as was the case at Dawson, they started to work with experience at their finger tips.

"In the office of the Fairbanks Banking company I saw gold dust literally overflowing the vaults and standing around in boxes, pails and buckets, waiting to be melted into bricks in the bank's assay plant or expressed out to the Seattle assay office.

"It is expected in Fairbanks that the season's output will be nearly $5,000,000, which is wonderful for a two-year-old camp. The whole valley of the Tanana was particularly interesting to me from an agricultural standpoint. For the first 300 miles from its mouth the valley is broad. I should say it had a width of 20 or 30 miles, all apparently of fine deep soil, and the land is easily cleared.

"I believe in the course of a few years that this valley will be supplying the Yukon territory with hay for the stock during the winter months and with all kinds of green stuff from truck gardens for the people.

"The summer season is a month longer there than it is at Dawson, where much garden stuff is grown. At Holy Cross mission I saw the finest looking cabbages, celery, radishes, potatoes and a field of oats. Whether these latter fully ripened or not I do not know, but they were well grown and the oat itself well developed. The same can be seen at the government experiment station opposite Rampart and in Fairbanks.

"There is no proof better than seeing and eating, and this truck farming when developed, as I am sure it will be, will be a great boon to Alaska as well as a profit to the growers.

"The little railroad at Fairbanks is going to help development, and I can appreciate now—which I could not do before—what it will mean to that whole Yukon country when the railroad from the coast, either at Seward or Valdez, is built through."—Seattle Correspondence in Kansas City Times.

DIVING BELL OF 200 YEARS AGO

It was nearly 200 years ago that Edmund Halley constructed what is often referred to as the first diving bell, although the apparatus must have been much like that which was used in the presence of Charles V.

The principle of the diving bell is simple. An inverted jar sunk in the water retains air at its top; and if there is enough air men may live and breathe and work there, and keep dry.

Dr. Halley's diving bell was a large wooden chamber, open at the bottom, and loaded there with lead to prevent it from turning in the water. Pieces of glass set in the roof furnished light. Air was supplied by an ingenious method: for leaded casks full of air were sent down, bung downward. Tipping the barrel, water would rush into it and drive out the air to the man in the bell chamber.

At the depth of thirty-three feet the air is compressed to half its former bulk, and the bell is therefore at that depth filled full with water; and as the depth increases, so do the compression and the pressure.—Technical World Magazine.

Knew His Clothes Weren't Brushed.

A New Yorker, who, being rich, employs a man servant, said to his valet one morning: "Hoskin!" "Sir," said the man. "You are getting careless, Hoskin." "Oh, sir, I hope not, sir." "You don't brush my clothes regularly any more." "Oh, sir, I assure you—" "There, Hoskin, that will do. I left a dollar in my white vest pocket yesterday morning, and—it is still there."

THE QUEEN'S ADVOCATE

By A. W. MARCHMONT.

CHAPTER XVII.

The reception was outwardly a very brilliant affair indeed, with multitudes of flashing lights, clever color effects, lavish decoration, and a prodigal wealth of flowers, as the setting for the showy uniforms of handsome men and the magnificent dresses and jewels of pretty women.

One's first impression was an irresistible tribute to the perfect aesthetic triumph which had been achieved. But that impression was only momentary. Knowing as I did the cloud of peril which encircled the whole court, the scene soon appeared to me to be rather a ghastly mockery of Fate than a lot of beautiful realism; and I caught myself wondering how men could caper and jest and women smile and frivol in pretended unconsciousness of everything but the pleasure of the hour.

I recalled the chamberlain's words of the day before—that the whole thing was arranged in my honor. My honor indeed! To kowtow to the man with the dollars! To bow the knee to mammon! To fool and wheedle me and dazzle me with a beautiful farce gorgeously mounted, until I would loose the strings of my own and my friends' money bags, and pour out the golden stream to enable this kind of burlesque to be continued.

Then I caught sight of Gatrina and fell into a condition of troubled anxiety and delicious anticipation from which some one recalled me in order to present me to their Majesties—the young King and that most remarkable of women, Queen Draga.

I am not likely to forget that moment. The King who, in obedience to one of those impulses of his overpowering self-will had had courage to choose his wife from among the people and was by nature, I believe, a capable, clever, and strong man, was overshadowed by his magnificent Queen. Beautiful she was not; the face was too strong, too powerful, too imperious; and although she was grace personified, in every movement and gesture of her perfectly-framed figure, it was by the wonderful magnetism of her personality that she dominated all who once yielded to the magic influence she exercised.

The few words of greeting which she spoke to me, welcoming me to Belgrade, and expressing the hope that I liked the capital, were uttered with a charm that made the merest commonplace phrase beautiful, and endowed it with the point of significant meaning of rare eloquence. At least so it all appeared to me while my own words sounded awkward, clumsy and crude in contrast.

I was replying to a question in this way when Gatrina approached the Queen, and I saw her look at me and start in intense surprise; flushing first and then turning white as the gauze dress she wore, her eyes unable to leave my face.

A few seconds passed while I went on with my reply, rambling almost at random in my confusion as I fought my way back to self-possession.

The Queen noticed something in my manner, and I saw the expression of her wonderful eyes change for a fleeting instant until she dropped them and appeared not to observe my confusion.

What I said I know not; but she smiled graciously and saying that we should have another opportunity of discussing the matter, turned to Gatrina.

"I must present you to one of my favorites, Mr. Bergwyn, the Princess Gatrina. She is most kindly disposed to all Americans, and will tell you all about Belgrade."

The next moment I was bowing to Gatrina and the King and Queen, and their circle moved away leaving us together. I mumbled some commonplace about being charmed to have such a guide. This was for the benefit of those within earshot about us; and before she could reply an interruption came.

Elma swept up, superbly dressed and full of confidence, and held out her hand to me.

"How do you do, Mr. Bergwyn? I am glad to see an old friend here. How pale you look, Gatrina. Are you ill?"

"No, thank you. The room is hot."

"That is so often the cause, isn't it?" she replied, with flagrant and almost insolent disbelief in the excuse. "You must be careful, dear. You are not strong since your terrible experience recently. Do you know of the princess' adventure and escape, Mr. Bergwyn?"

"I have but just been presented to her, Baroness."

"Oh, I thought you had met before," she exclaimed. "Of course, I don't know why—but then one never does know why one makes such mistakes, does one? Let us go and sit down. You are such an object of attention, Mr. Bergwyn, that you'll be positively mobbed if we stand here. It isn't every day we see an American millionaire in Belgrade where we're all as poor as mice in churches."

She led the way to some seats, and not knowing what else to do, we followed. She played with admirable confidence. What she knew or guessed about that time in the Bosnian hills, I could not tell, any more than I could see her motive. But she seemed to understand that she had us at a disadvantage and made the most of it adroitly. She was revolved to pose before Gatrina as an old friend of mine, and I did not see how to stop her, although every word had its barb for me.

"You would be surprised, Mr. Bergwyn, and I think you ought to be flattered, at the number of people who wish to know you," she said as soon as we were seated. "The moment I said you were an old friend of mine, I was pestered, literally pestered, by people wanting to be introduced."

"I am here on business only, Baroness."

"Here, tonight you mean. Oh, yes, of course, I know that. But you used to have a keen liking for pleasure, you know;" and she smiled as though she knew a hundred secrets about me all elaborately dissipated and disgraceful.

"I did not mean tonight," I corrected. "I meant my visit to Belgrade."

"Of course, how very stupid of me. Why, it might have sounded as if I meant that in speaking to Gatrina you would be thinking of business." She laughed with a sort of malicious gaiety. "How very stupid I am. But then, we do call you the Queen's Advocate, don't we, Gatrina?"

"Mr. Bergwyn may misunderstand you, Baroness."

"Oh, no, not the least fear of that. We understand one another perfectly, do we not, Mr. Bergwyn?"

"In what way do you mean, Baroness?" I asked, pointedly.

She took up the challenge readily and laughed, quite joyously. "Why, as old friends, old and intimate friends ought to understand one another, of course. What else should I mean?" Deny that old friendship to Gatrina, if you dare, was in the look she gave me.

"The seven years which have passed since we last met, Baroness, have been the stern years of my life," I answered, for Gatrina's benefit. "And in them I have forgotten the follies of my childhood in the real life of the world."

"What a sage you must have become!" she laughed; but the laugh was more palpably forced than before. "Do you know," she added, "I am just dying to tell you of this adventure of Gatrina's among the birgands. May I, Gatrina?"

"No. It would not interest Mr. Bergwyn, nor amuse me."

"That was the adventure in which the dog, Chris, played a part; as I told you yesterday, Mr. Bergwyn. Isn't it an extraordinary coincidence, Gatrina, that Mr. Bergwyn should have an immense dog, positively an immense creature of the same name, Chris? I declare I've been thinking about it ever since I left your house;" and she turned to me with a glance. Her audacity increased with every fresh thrust she made.

"There are many big dogs in the world, Baroness, and not nearly enough names to go round. Thousands of them must bear the same; and a dog is not like us, you see, and cannot change its name."

"Yours is such a splendid creature, too," she said, ignoring this. "Huge, almost black, smooth-coated; just the kind of dog you would love, Gatrina."

"You make me curious. I must have an opportunity of seeing it, Mr. Bergwyn," said Gatrina, steadily, looking at me for the first time since I had spoken to her. She was quite calm and self-collected now, and Elma's interposition had served one good purpose. It had given us both time to get over the surprise and confusion of the meeting.

"It will give me great pleasure, Princess," I answered gravely. I understood, of course, that she did not intend Elma to know the truth about the hill business.

"You are feeling better again now, dear?" said Elma, solicitously. "I am so glad. I wonder what upset you. However, you have got over it, and that's the great thing. I suppose it must have been the heat unless"—with a pause and a mischievous shrug of the shoulders—"unless it was the shock of meeting Mr. Bergwyn so unexpectedly."

"I am obliged to you for the implied compliment, Baroness. Do you think the Princess expected an American citizen to wear a cowboy's dress or a red man's war paint?" I laughed, and Gatrina joined me.

"I assure you, Mr. Bergwyn, the Baroness can make the most wonderful mistakes," she said. "I did not understand for the moment what she meant about your dog; but I believe I see it now. I do, indeed." She was the better actress than Elma after all, and her merry laugh now was a most natural one.

"I must plead my complete mystification, I fear."

"Of course, you can both misunderstand," said Elma, spitefully.

"I really must tell you now, Mr. Bergwyn," declared Gatrina; "although I said just now it would not interest you. Elma has made it interesting and quite amusing, although the adventure she speaks of was very far from being amusing. You knew there are still some brigands left in the Bosnian and Herzogovinian hills."

"Brigands?" I exclaimed in a tone of astonishment.

"I am afraid we must admit it. Well, some of them conceived the idea that if they carried me off they would get a good ransom; and they did it. But they did not get the ransom, for I escaped. After a most exciting ride I was saved by a peasant with a big dog, called Chris; and because you have a dog of the same name, I really believe the baroness thinks you must be a peasant in disguise of an American millionaire. Isn't it ingenious and clever of her?"

"I did not say anything of the kind," snapped Elma, viciously.

"Of course, we have tried to let as little as possible get known of the matter, Mr. Bergwyn, but this delicious theory of the baroness' has made such a joke of it, that really I think I must tell everybody now. Would you mind if I were to say plainly that you are not an American gentleman but a Bosnian peasant, and that I know that to be true because you have a big dog called Chris? It's such a convincing reason, you see."

"Anything that would associate me with you, Princess, would be a pleasure," I returned with a bow and a smile, as if I were paying her a mere conventional compliment.

"You are trying to make me appear very ridiculous, Gatrina," exclaimed Elma, angrily.

"I declare I shall tell the queen and get her to let us have a tableau in which I should be the maiden in distress, and you the peasant rescuer, Mr. Bergwyn. You could get a very picturesque dress, you know; and I am sure you could play the part. But to make it complete we ought to have the baroness in, because it's her idea; and yet I don't see what part to give her," and Gatrina laughed.

"I think I can offer a suggestion," said I, deliberately. "We could reverse the thing; and instead of the Baroness being the one to discover the truth, let her have planned your abduction."

Elma started, her eyes flashed with sudden anger at me, and she changed color.

"What is the matter, Baroness? You are not well," said Gatrina with a startled glance at me, followed by a searching look at Elma's white confusion.

"It is my turn to feel the heat," she replied, trying to force a laugh. "Really, Mr. Bergwyn, I shall begin to be afraid you have some effect on the atmosphere. First you upset Gatrina, and now me."

"You did not like my suggestion, I see. I will withdraw it," I answered, quietly. "Pray pardon me." Gatrina sat thinking hard; and I guessed I had started the line of thought. "It is a curious thing," I went on, as if merely to cover the pause; "but I have had more than one experience of the kind. I mean where I have been in conversation with people and suddenly, without any palpable cause, they have been overcome—by the atmosphere."

"You must be a dangerous man," laughed Elma, who was quickly recovering herself.

"Not dangerous, I trust to—my friends;" and I bowed and smiled, and gave her a look which she understood.

We were interrupted then by some one who came from the queen.

"Her Majesty desires me to remind your Highness that the dancing is about to commence," he said to Gatrina, and added to Elma: "Her Majesty desires to spake with you at once, Baroness."

Elma rose. "I suppose I am interfering with your business and so am ordered away," she said with a sneer.

"Will you give me a dance, Princess?" I asked. The moment we were alone the feeling of restraint was revived.

"It is by the queen's desire," she answered, with a shrug as she put the tips of her fingers on my arm and I led her away. It was a waltz and we danced it in silence. At the close I did not know what she would wish to do, and as I hesitated, she said suddenly:

"I suppose we must keep up the pretense. We are to go through into the further conservatory." The place was empty save for a couple of chairs making a sort of cozy corner, and as I guessed the arrangement was of the queen's making, I blessed her for her unwitting thoughtfulness.

Gatrina was very pale, and as she sat down she exclaimed impulsively:

"It is almost maddening. You might have spared me this."

"What is maddening?"

"Please not to pretend you don't understand. That can only make matters worse than they are."

"I understand that I wish very urgently to speak to you, but if you would prefer another time, I will go," and I got up.

"And so force me to give some false explanation to the queen of what I can not explain truly. Thank you."

I sat down again. "Can't we clear the air a bit?" I asked.

"Having done this miserable thing you pretend not to know what it is. I suppose you can see that all this is arranged. That I was to dance with you, make myself agreeable to you, bring you here where we could be undisturbed, and then talk you into carrying out this miserable loan. You can see that surely, as clearly as you can see how successful you have been in humiliating me. You must be very glad and proud of your success."

"Thank you."

"Then if you didn't plan it, why didn't you let me know why you were coming to Belgrade? Why not tell me who you were really? Why not give me time and means to avoid you? Oh, it is intolerable! You knew I was to play jackal for the queen with the American money man. Elma herself told you I was what she calls the queen's advocate. Ugh!"

"I don't like to hear you speak of the Baroness von Tulken by her christian name, as if she were your friend."

"Is it one of the conditions of your financial business that you control the friendships of the court of Belgrade?"

She was unreasonably angry, and, of course, abominably unjust.

"I don't see why you do me that injustice? I could not possibly know that the queen would intentionally throw us together, and as for humiliation——"

"You know it yesterday. The baroness—Elma, told you so." I smiled at the aggressive way in which she paused and threw up her head as she made the correction in the name, and the smile irritated her to still further anger. "I dislike evasion and pretense, Mr. Bergwyn."

I winced a bit under the lash of her words, and paused, and just at that moment my memory played me a prank. That scene at the camp when we had our first sharp will contest leapt suddenly into my thoughts, and when her face had worn pretty much the same resolute angry expression. Then I leaned back in my chair and replied very deliberately.

"That's just where you're wrong. I think. If you knew anything about me you'd know I like evasion and pretense and falsehood. The man who can do a dirty unmanly trick in the dirtiest and most selfish way is just my type, and if he can do it to a woman—in the way I've done it to you, for instance—he's my hero. Of course, he must be a big sort of brute; cunning, despicable and mean; a clever beast at getting women into a false position so that he can enjoy a laugh to himself by making them suffer—and the more they suffer the more he hugs himself. You know the kind of man; you must, because from what you've said about me—"

"I don't wish to hear any more about your ideas, thank you."

"I was only filling in the details to your rough outline. But what I want you to understand is, your outline is right and that you have just such a brute to deal with in me."

She did not answer for quite a time and sat tearing to pieces nervously a leaf she had plucked from a plant near.

"I did not say anything of the kind."

"You see it's this way," I said, not heeding her words. "I came to Belgrade to humiliate you, to insult you, to trample—"

"Don't, Mr. Bergwyn," she cried, quickly.

I threw up my hands as one who is aggrieved. "You won't let me tell you the truth, you see. I think it's a little hard on me, anyway. A man doesn't get many chances of complete self-revelation; and I was just enjoying—"

She was looking straight out in front of her and turned her head with one swift glance that stopped my banter. I broke off and said very earnestly:

"If I did not come for that purpose then I came to serve you."

"You should not have come at all. You cannot serve me."

"On the contrary I have already done so. I know what you do not—the reason behind your—behind the supposed brigand business."

"What do you mean?"

"You heard what part I suggested for the Baroness von Tulken in the tableau. She would know how to play the part to the life."

She sat up suddenly and faced me, her features flushed and her eyes eager.

"How do you think you know this?"

"I don't think. I know. The scheme was laid here in Belgrade, and the men who carried it out were hired and paid by the Duke Barinski. I can produce the men who will identify him."

"It can't be. How did you learn it?"

"Money; and the aid of a staunch friend of yours."

"A friend of mine?"

"Karasch."

"Karasch? Karasch." She repeated the name in a tone of reminiscence, very gentle and low, and putting her hand to her eyes sat back as if in dismay or pleasure at the associations connected with it. But a moment afterwards the emotion, whether pleasure or pain, passed, and her face, as she took her hand from it and sat up again, was colder and sterner than I had ever seen it.

"And you connect the Baroness with this?"

"I do, and can prove it." Her eyes hardened and her lip curled.

"I congratulate you upon your manliness, Mr. Bergwyn. I know the real reason for your presence in Belgrade; the Baroness told me that: your old and intimate friend whom you are now maligning in this chivalrous way."

And then I knew that Elma had, indeed, been talking about that old time; and I understood many things; amongst them the mess of mischief she had brewed for me.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The position was so full of ludicrous absurdity owing to the monstrous distortion of my motives, and yet so embarrassing in my inability to explain things without going into the whole matter of my past relations with Elma, that I did not know whether to laugh at the absurdity or be angry at the injustice. I was angry and yet I wanted to laugh; but that did not help me to find a reply to Gatrina's scornfully delivered indictment.

My silent and apparent confusion made the matter worse. Every second that I hesitated seemed to increase her indignation; and I could not help perceiving that my influence was running down so fast that it would soon be many degrees below zero.

My first attempt to remedy the matter was unfortunate.

"We have got suddenly on to very delicate ground, Princess, but I can only say that I did not know the Baroness was in Belgrade when I resolved to come here."

"That means that you give the lie to a woman behind her back, Mr. Bergwyn; and that woman my friend and also an old friend of yours." Cold, contemptuous and cutting in every syllable, her words hurt me to the quick.

"Pardon me, you must not twist my words. I am telling you no more than the truth and no less. If the Baroness told you——"

"If?" she broke in, indignantly. "Then it is my word you question."

"No; that again has never entered my thoughts. The shortest plan will be for me to go in search of the Baroness and bring her here that this may be explained."

"There is no need, thank you. It is not sufficiently important."

"Will you tell me what she said?"

"No, Mr. Bergwyn, I am not a talebearer," she answered with a quick shrug of the shoulders.

"You allow other people to carry tales to you. But that perhaps is your interpretation of consistency. Do you believe what I told you?"

"Shall we change the subject, Mr. Bergwyn? I hope your impressions of Belgrade, so far as the scenery is concerned, have been pleasant." Her assumption of courtesy was excellent.

"Do you believe what I told you that I came here without knowing of the presence of the Baroness von Tulken?"

"The views from the higher grounds are considered to be among the finest in Europe. Have you seen them?"

I rose from my seat. "I will fetch the Baroness," I said, bluntly.

She paused, got up, and looking straight at me, said icily:

"Can you not find some other opportunity to tell her what to say?"

I caught my breath with the pain of this and bit my lip as I gripped the back of my chair tightly. I think she must have seen something of what I suffered in that moment. Then I bowed.

"I have no answer to that, Princess. I shall leave Belgrade tonight for good. Of that you may now rest assured. Shall I take you back to the ballroom?"

But instead of placing her hand on the arm I offered, she sat down again and turned her face away from me. I stood a few moments in some hesitation and then said: "I bid you farewell, Princess;" and walked away.

"Mr. Bergwyn," she called, when I had taken some half dozen paces. I stopped and turned. "I wish to speak to you." She spoke without looking at me. I retraced my steps and stood by my former seat. Some moments of tense silence followed.

I broke the silence. "This has become very embarrassing to me, Princess; but I have decided upon my course. There are some things I have to tell you, but with your permission I will write them and send them by Karasch whom you can question as to the truth of that

Little Girl Who Won M. Witte's Heart.

Miss Anita Bawn.

M. Witte, who played so important a part in making peace terms between Russia and Japan, discovered on the homeward voyage one little American woman who, in his own words, "completely won my heart." She is four years old and her name is Aneita Bawn.

She is the daughter of Carl Bawn, a wealthy importer, of No. 214 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, and the little girl and her parents were passengers with M. Witte on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

All the way across the Russian diplomat and little Miss Bawn were almost constantly together, and upon their arrival on the other side Count Witte presented her a jeweled bonbon bag.

He called her his little American sweetheart, and asked her to write to him until some younger man should claim her as a correspondent.

part of them which he knows. I recognize now the mistake I made in coming to the capital, and I will remedy it at once. I can easily find a prtext for my sudden departure."

"No. You must not go. Please, sit down. Don't you understand that we are probably being watched, although not overheard."

I resumed my seat then; and again we were silent.

"You are angry at what I said?" she asked at length.

"No. It was much too terrible to cause mere anger."

"I did not wish to give you pain." Her face was still averted from me, and when I did not reply, she turned and looked swiftly at me. "I was angry but I—I did not mean it, Mr. Bergwyn."

"I am very glad to hear that. Shall we leave it there?"

"You wish to humble me and force me to say that I am ashamed of the words?"

"God forbid I should have such a thought. But you appear so incapable of doing me anything but injustice."

"I am not; but the position is so impossible."

"Only if you make it so."

"I want to believe in you, but—" she threw up her hands and sighed.

"If you would do so, it would make all the difference."

"I am in such sore trouble that you cannot understand."

"On the contrary, I think I know more of the trouble than you yourself. I know the motive of the queen in regard to your marriage with Prince Albrevics."

She started with sudden agitation. "You, a stranger in Servia, have heard that. Tell me."

"The prince is impossible as a ruler for the country; not a hundred men in the country would bear with him on the throne and in that case your own claim would be sacrificed. She would have you make the marriage for that reason—that her own plan in regard to her brother's succession may be helped."

"Yes, that is what they have told me. It has come like a terrible and sudden blow. How did you hear it?"

"Not from one source only, but several. It is the common knowledge of those who understand these things."

"I cannot believe it; I cannot. She is goodness itself to me, and has always been my friend. To me more than a sister; and I love her and trust her as one. I cannot believe it!" Her distress and pain as she spoke were intense. "They tell me that even now she and the king are prepared with the proclamation in favor of her brother, and only wait for my marriage to issue it. But it cannot be true."

"I only tell you what I am assured is true."

"What am I to do? Whom can I trust if not the best friend I have ever had?" She spoke almost widly in her agitation.

"If as you think we are being observed, Princess, may I counsel you to show less feeling and excitement? Let me speak while you collect yourself. You must face the position calmly, for there is yet another danger that threatens you. There is a scheme to marry you to the Duke Barinski——"

"You know of that, too?" she interposed. "How do you learn all these secrets?"

"Let me put a question to you," I said, as a thought occurred to me. "Who told you of the queen's intentions in regard to Prince Albrevics?"

"I cannot tell you that."

"Then I will tell you. It was the Baroness von Tulken." There was no need for her to say in words that my guess was right. Her start and glance did that.

"I am almost afraid of you," she said.

"I don't wish that; but I would rather have fear than mistrust. These things have been told to me plainly by those who seek to get the money I am able to control. It was only a guess that the Baroness had told you; and I will give you her motive. She desires to influence you to marry the Duke Barinski under the pretence that the marriage would reconcile the rival interests of the two contending families, and, having Russia behind it, would render the throne secure."

Her surprise at my knowledge of these things was so great that it appeared to dwarf the significance of the news itself.

"It is wonderful," she exclaimed.

"The wonder is rather that while so many people know of all this, you yourself have remained ignorant of it so long. Can you bear that I tell you still more?"

"Is there more to tell? I am already filled with amazement."

"Do you know the intentions of the army leaders? I mean so far as they affect you?"

"Affect me, Mr. Bergwyn? They cannot affect me."

"Your eyes and ears have been dulled by the conditons and restrictions of the court life. What I tell you is now for your hearing alone. The army will declare against the family of which you are a member, and will change the succession to the throne. When that moment comes it will be fraught with peril to you in common with all the Obrenovics."

"No, no, the army is loyal. I have heard whispers of some such treachery; but there is no ground for them."

"That I know is the Court view—mine is the true one." I spoke as deliberately and impressively as I could.

"This very question has been discussed at the Palace within the last few days, a warning to the same effect was conveyed to the King and Queen; but they have made wide and searching inquiries; and we know there is no ground whatever to doubt the army's loyalty. You have been misinformed."

"If there were any reason to doubt it, I should not speak positively, Princess; but there is none."

"Why do you wish to frighten me?"

"I wish only that you shall know the truth."

"But if all you say were true, do you realize what my position would be and what my duty would be?"

"It is because I realize the peril that encircles you that I speak so plainly. All the parties concerned—the Court, the army and the Russian—are struggling for their own objects; and however that struggle may end, you stand to lose all. If the Court wins, you will be set aside; if the Russian, you might gain the throne for a while, but the country would be convulsed by a revolution; if the army win, then as a possible Obrenovic claimant to the Throne, you would be an obstacle in their path and can judge what your position might then be."

She sat thinking intently. "If you are right, then there is no one about me whom I can trust," she said, slowly. "Everything is a sham and everyone I have believed in false. Do you wish me to think this?"

"I do not know all those whom you trust; but that you need some one to advise you in such a crisis is but too clear."

"You think I am helpless because I am a girl, I suppose?"

"Don't let us slur this thing with personal consideration. It is far to grave, Princess. Of the Queen's intentions I can give you no proofs; but of the other dangers, I believe I can. Will you let me try? Can you bring yourself to be at my house tomorrow at midday?"

She looked at me in blank astonishment at the suggestion.

"You can bring with you anyone who is in your confidence. It is open to you as one in the Queen's confidence to leave a card upon me. That will serve as an excuse, if you do not consider the issues too grave to be subject to any mere conventions. I do."

"If it were anyone else who proposed such a thing——"

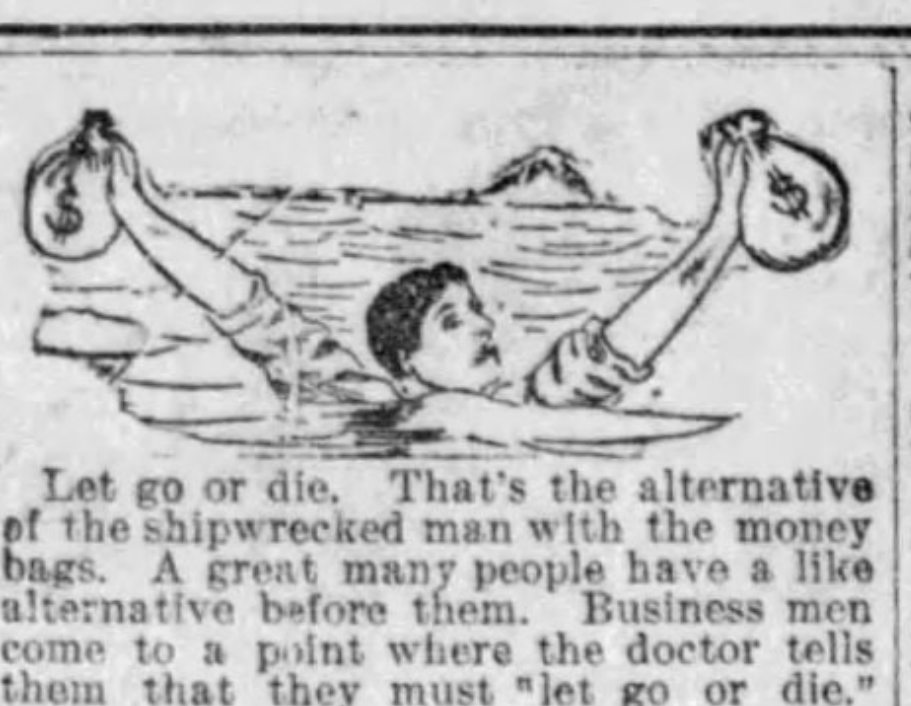
"But it is not," I interposed; "so don't refuse at once. If you do not come you can send me word."

"Of course, I trust you," she said with the old simple directness, to my intense delight. "But there are so many reasons——"

She paused. "I know that," I replied. "But believe me they are nothing compared with those which should weigh with you. I shall hope to get you proofs of the army's intentions."

"How?"

"You must leave that to my contriving." At that moment I became aware that some one was coming quickly toward us through the conservatory between us and the ballroom. "Some one is coming. Take no notice," I whispered rapidly, and then in a loud tone: "I shall carefully consider all you have said, Princess, and thank you for your patience with me."



Let go or die. That's the alternative of the shipwrecked man with the money bags. A great many people have a like alternative before them. Business men come to a point where the doctor tells them that they must "let go or die." Probably he advised a sea voyage or mountain air. There's an obstinate cough that won't be shaken off. The lungs are weak and perhaps bleeding. There is emaciation and other symptoms of disease, which if unskilfully or improperly treated terminate in consumption.

Thousands of men and women in a like condition have found complete healing by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

"It gives me pleasure to send you this testimonial so that some other poor sufferer may be saved, as I was, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Geo. A. Thompson, of Sheldon Ave., Chatham, Ont., Canada. "I had a cough for years, expectorated a great deal, and was slowly failing. Was losing flesh every day. Lost in weight from 150 pounds down to 128. My flesh got soft and I had no strength. Did not say anything to any one but made up my mind that the end was not far off. One day my wife was reading in the 'Common Sense Medical Adviser' about Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and I said, *that* sounds more like common sense than anything else that I had heard. I at once bought a bottle of your famous remedy and before I had taken half of one bottle I felt better. Took thirteen bottles and it made a new man of me. I gained sixteen pounds and never have had a cough since. I feel splendid and give all the credit to your medicine."

Given away. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. The book contains 1008 pages, over 700 illustrations and several colored plates. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-bound book, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure bad, foul stomach and constipation and so *help* to cure nearly every disease of mankind. They regulate, tone up and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

"This is the rare palm, Prince. Oh, some one is here." It was Elma's voice, and she added with gentle spite: "Why, it is Gatrina and Mr. Bergwyn. I thought you had gone an hour ago. I am so sorry to intrude. Come, Prince, let us go back. We are in the way."

"Not in the least, Baroness," I answered. I had risen and saw that her companion was Prince Albrevics, and further that he was partially intoxicated.

"I have been looking for you everywhere, Gatrina," he said in a surly tone, his voice a little thick and unsteady with liquor.

"I have been here by the Queen's desire," she replied.

"Then you've been long enough, and can come away by mine."

He had been a handsome man in his day, and his figure still retained something of soldierly strength and uprightness. But the features had the heavy, sodden look of dissipation.

"We have finished our conference, I think, Mr. Bergwyn?"

"How very fortunate we just timed our coming not to disturb them, Prince, wasn't it?" said Elma, with a sweet, significant smile.

"Yes, I think we have finished, Princess;" and with a bow to me she put her arm on his and went away.

Elma laughed loudly enough for all to hear; and when I turned to her she met my look with a glance of studied defiance.

"You must be careful of him, Mr. Bergwyn. He is a very jealous man, passionately devoted to Gatrina and—one of the only real swordsmen in Servia."

"Will you sit down a moment. I have something to say."

"Shall I take dear Gatrina's place? Do you really think I am worthy to fill it?" She asked in spiteful banter.

"No, I don't," I answered, brutally. I couldn't help it in my vexation. "But I wish to speak to you alone."

"Just like old times, isn't it?" She laughed, as she settled herself comfortably in the chair and looked smilingly at me, as though we were about to have a chat on the terms of the most confidential friendship. As I did not speak at once, she affected nervousness and said with a pout: "You look dreadfully stern. If you are going to be disagreeable, I shall not stay. I want you to be like your old self."

"I am going to say something that should please you."

"At last? Oh, that will be delightful," she exclaimed, rapturously; but her eyes were full of doubt, surprise and suspicion. "You have not said a single nice thing to me since you came."

"But before I say it, let me request you not to make any incorrect statement as to the reasons for my coming to Belgrade."

"Incorrect? What have I said that is incorrect?" she cried with innocent surprise.

"That I came, not on business, but to see you."

"I only told Gatrina," she said, laughing coquettishly, as though she had the right to tell the world if she pleased; and then added with significant insinuation: "You must have got very intimate with her if she told you my secrets. I'm afraid I shall really have to warn the queen that you are a dangerous man for her advocate to be on such confidential terms with."

"I am not discussing that. I am merely asking you not to repeat that statement to anyone."

"But isn't it true?"

"No. And you know it is not," I replied bluntly.

"Then I am lost in amazement. You certainly did not come on the business of the loan; you are much too shrewd for that. And if you didn't come to see me, whom did you come to see?" A most excellent assumption of surprise veiled this thrust.

"I came as an American financier, Baroness, looking after my own interests."

"But she laughed and shook her finger at me. "Fie, Mr. Bergwn, fie. I did not look to you, the apostle of stolid truth, for such a statement." Then with a change to reflective seriousness. "If it was not for me, then it must have been for Gatrina. That's why I told her what I did and gave her a peep, just a little peep, into the past. But I have not shown her your letters—yet. Not one of them; not even the least impressive of them. I could not do that; they are all sacred in my eyes. My most precious possessions."

"What is your object in all this—this burlesque?"

"Reduced to plain direct questions are you now?" But don't you think you could answer that yourself? I'll give you one answer. I want you on my side and I don't intend, if I can help it, to let the Queen's advocate win you over for the Queen. No, I don't; although she has the advantage of having been rescued by you. You needn't try and look as if that were not true; because it is, and I know that it is. And if you think a moment you will see what a service I am rendering her in letting people think you came here for my sake. Think of the scandal it would cause if it were known that you, the American man of millions, had rescued her and then followed her to Belgrade. It would ruin her—and people are very particular about reputations in this Court. The Queen is obliged to be on account of her own past."

"Perhaps you know how the Princess came to be in need of a rescuer?"

She laughed again lightly. I was growing to hate her laughter.

"Of course I do, seeing that Duke Barinski and I planned it all. The marriage with him would have taken place in Maglai, if she had not, most unfortunately for us, escaped."

"You are very frank."

"Why not. You have probably told her already that that brigand story was a fable and that we were at the bottom of it all. You showed me you knew it all, this evening; and I don't think so poorly of you as to dream you had not got proofs which satisfied you. I know what money can do in Belgrade."

"Russian money, you mean."

"Yes. Russian money, or any other," she returned, parrying my thrust with the lightest air of indifference.

"It has not bought the support of the army for this Russian scheme of yours."

"Ah, I heard that Colonel Petrosch's jackal, Captain Nikolitch, had been closeted with you."

"You take a deep concern in my movements."

"I feel a deep interest in all that affects you. But you know that. Besides, it is my business to learn things. We have many agents, and Belgrade is only a small place."

"Agents?" I said hastily.

"Agents or spies. I will call them spies, if you prefer. The point is that we have them—everywhere. I am one if you like. They form one of the main institutions of government in the Balkans. And in the Servian army they abound in all ranks and all regiments."

"Whatever I have thought of you I have never pictured you as a Russian spy."

She bit her lip and clenched her hands and her cheek flushed.

"It is very easy for a millionaire to sneer," she retorted, speaking deliberately; then with rising passion, she continued: "What would you have me do? God knows I had little enough choice. I was an adventuress, living on my wits; a cheat if you will to keep my mother and myself from the gutter. Then I was detected; and wherever I looked, the finger of contempt met me. What chance had I? I took the only thing that offered—a husband; my looks, as I thought, gave me that; and I found him—what? A Russian spy. But it was not my looks he sought, but my brains, my courage, my recklessness. I could do the work, and do it well; and when he died I was in too deeply to withdraw."

She paused and her bosom labored with her vehemence.

"No, I won't pretend— to you. I could have withdrawn, of course, had I wished. But I did not, for it gave me not only all that a woman is supposed to care for, dress, money, and influence; but also what a woman is not supposed to crave—power. I was feared; and it is by fear I stand where I do. I could have married again, not once but a dozen times; I have been wooed until men cried that I was ice. And to them I was. What were men or marriage to me? I had tried marriage; and as for my heart, it lay in my breast like a dead thing—for the sake of the past."

She looked searchingly at me as I made no reply.

"I am not acting now. I was when I first came to you yesterday; hoping or fearing I know not which or what. I have had to learn to act, to play any part at will. To fawn, to coquet, to jest, to lure, to lie, to appear false when I was true, and true when I was false. A spy must learn these things—they are the tricks of the life. But I will not lie to you. That I promise you. I have told you all plainly, that you may know me for what I am."

I had risen in the hope of stopping her. "I beg you to say no more," I said.

"I have not quite finished. Please sit again. I have to speak of you and Gatrina—the Queen's advocate."

"I would rather you say nothing."

"I have a purpose in telling you the truth. You have to take a side either with or against me. If you are against me, I will fight you fairly—but I will use every weapon I have. I know that you came here to follow Gatrina; I know that you saved her; my instinct tells me why you followed her—and I tell you bluntly, she can be nothing to you."

"I neither accept nor deny any conclusions you draw," I said, with a smile.

"I need no confirmation from you. I have questioned Gatrina. I knew how it was with her before you came; and when I left your house yesterday, your dog gave me the clue to everything. We have agents even in Samac and Poabja, Mr. Bergwyn; and when your man Karasch was traced to your house—after a week spent in inquiries here in Belgrade—the rest was easy. The telegraph runs to Samac; and Poabja is but a short hour's ride from there."

"Why are you so bitter against the Princess?"

"I am not bitter against her—unless you force me. She must act in the Russian interest—that means she must marry Duke Barinski. But I have other motives, private and personal, far stronger than those of policy, that make me tell you you must not and shall not think of her."

"And what do you seek from me?"

"You may join with us in effecting that marriage, or you may not, as you please. But what you must do is to convince Gatrina beyond question that your coming here has no connection whatever with what passed at the time you rescued her. I have prepared the way for that."

"You are very thoughtful, no doubt, but I don't understand you."

"I have told her that once we were betrothed and that you have come here in search of me. You can confirm that."

"What do you mean?"

"By renewing the old relations—for the time—and making the matter public."

"You want me to act that lie in order to deceive her?"

"To convince her of the necessity of marrying the Duke Barinski."

I had to clench my teeth to keep my indignation under.

"I will not do it," I said, clipping the words short.

"Then we are to fight, Mr. Bergwyn," she said, as she rose. "I shall find other means and take further steps. I shall poison her against you, if I have to show her your letters in proof of what I told her. Will you give me your arm? I am sorry you make me your enemy and hers—it may mean danger for her."

"We will see," I replied; and having led her back to the ballroom I got away from the palace as soon as I could, to think over the latest and most strange development of the situation.

(To be Continued.)

NEW TEST FOR TIMBER.

It is claimed by lumbermen that timber which has lain in water seasons more quickly and lasts longer than that which is freshly cut. From a priori reasoning it would be quite natural to suppose that the water would soak out certain of the gummy matters of the wood, especially of the sap wood, making it more easily dried. Moreover, the washing out of the sap from the young wood removes most of the sugars, proteids, etc., which normally furnish food for the bacteria and other fungi which cause the rotting of lumber. The bureau of forestry believes that it is worth while from a practical point of view to find out the truth about these impressions of lumbermen and reasonings of scientists, and is beginning a series of tests at its new experiment stations in Michigan and Wisconsin. To make the experiments as practical as possible they will be conducted on telegraph and telephone poles, articles whose period of usefulnes is a matter of no small economic importance. The poles will first be soaked in water for varying lengths of time, and then piled and seasoned, careful record being kept of the time required for seasoning and the quality of the seasoned timber.—Collier's.

Secretary Root's Humor.

Ellihu Root has his sense of humor, which gleams out now and then. A reporter who had annoyed him by foolish questions once capped the climax by asking whether the President were going to remove Mr. Conger, minister to China, or was going to ask his resignation. "Neither," answered Mr. Root. "I think that the President will employ the oriental subterfuge of sending him a poisoned letter."

Where Man Excels.

No woman ever succeeded in tying a bootlace so that it would stand the strain of a moderate walk.—London Saturday Review.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY

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WHERE THE SEEDS ARE GROWN

Six Hundred Farms Devoted to Raising Them in This Country.

There are at the present time more than 600 seed farms in the United States—farms, that is to say, devoted to the production of vegetable, field crop and flower seeds to be sold to farmers and gardeners. Some of these plantations are very extensive, comprising as much as 1,000 acres, says the New York Sun.

Cabbage seeds are produced mainly in New York state, particularly on Long Island and in Connecticut. Cucumber seeds come from Missouri, Wisconsin and Nebraska.

Corn and onions for seed are raised all over the country, and the same is true of melon seeds, but carrot seeds and lettuce seeds are mostly from the far west, California contributing the best and the greatest quantity.

Peas for seed are obtained from the neighborhood of Traverse, Mich., and Manitowoc, Wis., the output of that region being free from the little worms which are liable to infest peas grown elsewhere.

We send immense quantities of farm and garden seeds to Europe but import only a few kinds, such as fancy grass seeds. Of clover and grass seeds we export hundreds of tons annually, Yankee clover seed being in especially great demand abroad.

Most of the red clover seed comes from the neighborhood of Toledo, Ohio, in which city is the principal market for that product. Nowadays clover seed is quoted as regularly as wheat and corn on the produce exchanges, and the same may be said of timothy seed.

Iowa alone produced more than two and a half million bushels of timothy seed last year, and during the same twelve months we exported more than $1,000,000 worth of grass and clover seed. These figures will give a notion of the magnitude of one branch of the seed raising business. Utah is of all the states the greatest grower of the seeds of that wonderful forage plant alfalfa.

Onion seeds are gathered by going through the fields and cutting off the pods at the top of the stalks, tying them in bundles and thrashing them out on canvas. Beans are allowed to stand in the field until they are yellow, after which they are stacked up until perfectly dry and thrashed out.

Peas are permitted to get dry and hard in the rows and then are taken to the barn for thrashing. To get cabbage seeds, the stalks grown one year must be planted the next, when they run to seed. The same is true of carrots, the roots which have developed in one season are put into the ground the next and go to seed.

The harvesting of seeds is a business requiring no little expertness, most kinds being gathered when not all of the seeds are yet ripe, because otherwise many of them would be lost.

Melons, cucumbers and tomatoes are crushed in a press and permitted to decay to some extent, the crude mass being finally thrown into water, when the pulp rises to the top, the seeds sinking to the bottom and being thus separated out. Seed bearing stalks of cabbages and other vegetables are carried to the barn in sheets and there thrashed out.

Tobacco seed is raised commercially in Virginia. The best is grown by the planters themselves and carefully saved from season to season, with a view to the perpetuation of valuable varieties.

This is the case not only in Virginia and Maryland, but also in Connecticut, where the most anxious care is exercised in the selection each season of the tobacco plants that are to yield seed for the following year.

To scientific methods adopted in seed growing is to be attributed much of the improvement accomplished in many economic plants, the most careful selection being made from year to year of the mother plants for the next crop. This is true not only of truck and field crops, but also of flowers.

It is in California that most of the flower seeds are produced, including the bulk of the petunias, verbenas, nasturtiums and sweet peas.

In most European countries there are seed control stations, so called, at which seeds are tested by simple, yet interesting methods, the work of sprouting them being done mainly by young girls. There are forty such stations in Germany, where they have created such a sentiment in favor of pure seeds, as opposed to the adulterated stuff, containing more or less weed seeds, commonly sold, that the best dealers are glad to submit samples of their merchandise for proof of quality, guarantees of which are returned by the stations after examination and trial.

The department of agriculture is anxious to establish a similar system of seed control in this country, if congress can be persuaded to enact the requitie legislation.

NOT GOOD FOR SAMOANS.

"The natives of Samoa," says Surgeon Spear, of the navy, in a recent report, "are beginning to wear white men's clothes, much to the detriment of their health. The climate is essentially a wet one. In former times a native would rub a little cocoanut oil on his skin and go out into the rain, and when he reached shelter there was nothing to dry but his 'lava-lava,' or breech cloth. The same native now goes out into the rain, his modern clothes soon become wet, and, before he realizes it, he is chilled through, for the rain in Samoa is always from 6 to 10 degrees colder than the atmosphere. Pulmonary affections, such as pneumonia, bronchitis and tuberculosis, naturally follow. The present law prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages to the natives. As a matter of fact, the natives care very little for alcohol; they prefer their native drink, 'kava.' The restriction is a wise one and should be continued.

"The Samoans are very superstitious, and when taken sick they imagine devils are inside them. Almost every old woman and man has a sure cure for driving out these devils. This is accomplished by 'lomi lomi' (massaging), and by internal administration and external application of various decoctions made from leaves. If a cure results, the devils have been driven out; if, on the other hand, death follows, the devils are victorious.

"The traders sell the natives a patent 'pain killer,' which can be used internally as medicine and externally as a liniment. This medicine is very highly thought of and the natives will tell you they have great 'confidence' in it; sometimes they name their children after it. A sick Samoan thinks that he must walk when sick, his theory being that he must move about to regain strength. If he cannot walk he will bury himself under clothes, and it is wonderful at times how they obtain enough air to breathe.

"The usual treatment instituted in a case of pneumonia by the natives is about as follows: The man sits up almost continually; he is stuffed with all sorts of food and decoctions to drive out the devils, the number of devils being estimated by the amount of pain. If much pleurisy exists, there are at least eight devils in the chest, and it requires energetic treatment to drive them out. The man gets up, walks about as long as he can, and when he can no longer walk he lies down and his head is covered up carefully so as to exclude all fresh air. If the man survives the ordeal his attendants consider themselves experts in treating that particular disease.—Washington Star.

Improved Carpentry.

A gentleman to whom an Irishman had applied for work asked him if he knew anything about woodwork.

On being assured that the applicant knew everything about the carpenter trade, he said: "Well, can you make a Venetian blind?"

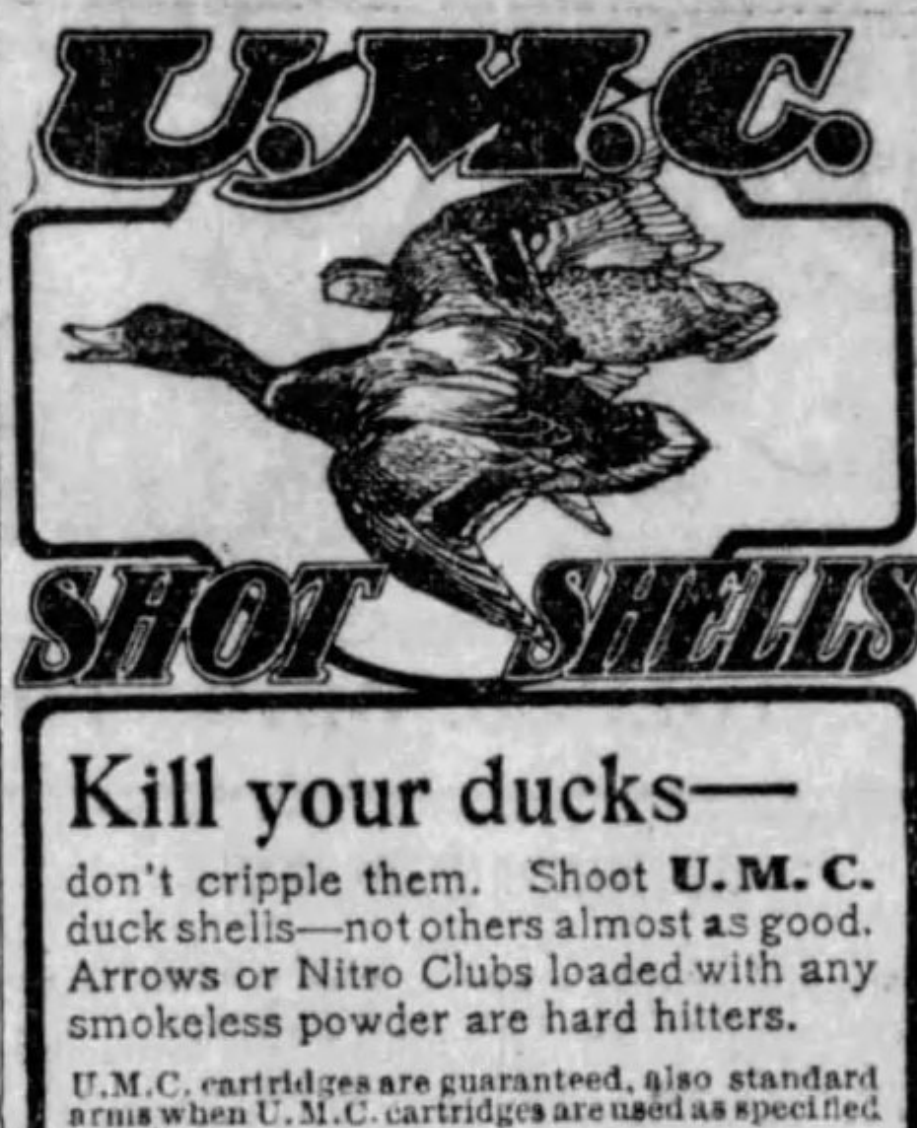
"It's a treat, sor, to see me at the job," said the son of Erin.

"How would you do it, then?"

"Why, I'd just poke my finger in his eye, sor!"

Good Definition of Blue Laws.

Facts have given some color to Gov. Folk's statement that any law looks blue to a man who wants to break it.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



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PRESIDENTS OF THE FUTURE

Nine of Them Should Be Above 16 Years Old Now.

"Upon the general doctrine of probabilities," said the statistician, "there are now living and 16 years of age or over nine persons who will serve as president of the United States within the next 40 years.

"This is upon the supposition that no man shall be elected president more than twice, and that the average of the last 116 years shall be maintained as to the number of re-elections and the number of deaths in office. As Mr. Roosevelt has positively declared that he will not again be a candidate he may be left out of account.

"The doctrine of chances being considered, Mr. Fairbanks can hardly be set down as the most likely man to be one of the nine presidents of the next 40 years, for Mr. Roosevelt's prospect of serving out his term seems excellent, and we have elected to the presidency only three vice-presidents. At the close of Mr. Roosevelt's term Mr. Fairbanks will have passed the average age at which presidents have received their first nomination. The average is almost exactly 56 years.

"When you consider the average age at which presidents have first entered the office, and that of the three who entered after passing 64 two died before the end of the term, it is evident that the chances that any man now much past 52 will attain the presidency are not very bright.

"The matter of age cuts down the chances of most men now conspicuous in public life. Bryan will be past the average age in 12 years, and he is the youngest conspicuous Democrat except Mayor McClellan and Governor Folk.

"Judge Parker will not last as long as either of these, and his chances for another nomination are very small at best. District Attorney Jerome is still far short of the average age, and Tom Johnson will only about pass it in 1908.

"Of the members of the cabinet only two, Secretary Root and Secretary Taft, seem now to be within sight of the presidency, and Mr. Root has not only passed the average age of successful nominees, but in 1916 he will have passed by several years the extreme limit. Mr. Taft will be only 51 in 1908, and after that he will have three more chances before he passes the extreme limit.

"Senator Beveridge is about the youngest of conspicuous Republicans. He will not reach the fatal average until 1918, or the extreme limit until 1930. He reaches considerably further into the future than almost any one else in sight.

"Joseph B. Foraker is already well past the average of successful nominees, and he will have passed the extreme limit before 1916.

"The chances are that the presidents after 1932 and up to 1944 are now preparing for college. It would take a very farseeing man to guess who will be president at any election between 1928 and 1944, or even to name the probable candidate of a single party after 1924.

"Perhaps schoolmasters and college presidents might make as good guesses as any one else. A law preceptor at Columbia pointed out Theodore Roosevelt when he was a law student as a man who would be president of the United States."—New York Sun.

BUYING LARGER FARMS

Rural Population Decreasing as Wealth Increases.

It semes a paradox, but is nevertheless well established as true, that in certain of the best farming regions of the United States great and abounding agricultural prosperity has resulted in decreased rural population. A no less striking than surprising illustration of this is given in a recent state census report of Iowa, which is reported to show a falling off of 2 per cent in the population of that great and glorious state since the general census of 1900. Of course, such a result was not acceptable to Iowa's pride, and it was not readily accepted. Close inquiry, however, is reported not only to confirm the general correctness of the new count, but to show a sufficient reason for its disappointing result.

The explanation offered is that it is all due to the land hunger of the prosperous Iowa farmer. Having money ahead and well knowing that good farm land in the Mississippi valley is one of the safest and most profitable of investments, he has been buying in the adjoining farms of his less forehanded neighbors to such an extent, the reports say, that vacant farmhouses dot every township in the state. Many of these vacant farmhouses may again be occupied by the sons and sons-in-law of the purchaser; some of them will be abandoned, and the newly acquired lands consolidated into larger farms. And if Iowa follows the course of development that has been going on for many years in the magnificent farming regions of Central Illinois, the consolidated farms will be leased in tracts of 80 or 320 acres, or more, to thrifty and prosperous tenant farmers.

The process as it has gone in Illinois for a number of years is that the wealthier land owner buys out the 40 and 80-acre farms of his neighbors, tile drains and otherwise improves them, often renting the same land or larger tracts to the vendors, who generally made more money as tenants than they had done as owners. The tenant farmers of Central Illinois put their capital into the best of farm implements and machinery and live stock. Their prosperity is seen in their comfortable and well furnished houses, the well kept vehicles and horses which their families drive to church and to country gatherings. In Central Illinois just now the tendency is to larger farms, the tenant generally desiring to increase his area and the landlord regulating the quantity of land he will lease by the proved capacity and success of each tenant. For its best farm lands Iowa appears to be approaching the same system.—Springfield Republican.

Lord Kelvin's Retort.

"I never hesitate; I get up the steam at once. In short, I boil at low temperature," boasted a silly young student to Lord Kelvin on one occasion. "Well, but," remarked the scientist gravely, "that implies a vacuum in the upper regions."

Quite True.

Markley—Bragley tells me he's in business for himself now, manufacturing automobiles, and he says not one of his machines has ever been known to break down on the road.

Wiseman—That's right; he hasn't sold any yet.—Philadelphia Press.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Editor The Farmstead: I have some Carolina poplar trees in my front yard of about four years' standing. Some of my neighbors say that these trees will grow and spread their roots into my well of water and spoil it. Now, the nearest tree to my well is about thirty feet, and the next nearest is at least forty feet from it. I wish the opinion of anyone who has had some experience with trees like mine. I do not want to destroy these trees unless they are liable to interfere with the well.—M., Guy's Mills, Pa.

I have a cow from one of whose teats I am unable to get any milk without the aid of a tube. The udder seems to be in a normal condition, but the lower part of the teat is hard and closes as soon as I remove the tube. Can any reader suggest a remedy for such a case?—B., Stinson, Idaho.

Editor Farmstead: Can any of your readers tell us how to get rid of the shelless snails, or slugs? They are doing a great deal of damage to our vegetables and flowers. Have destroyed a third of our ripe tomatoes.—B., Oshkosh, Wis.

Editor Farmstead: P., Hadley, Pa., says that lampoil will cure burning feet. I wish he would write me by return mail and tell me what kind of lamp oil he means. I am very anxious for a remedy as I suffer so much. If he will write me I will pay him for so doing.—J. W. Coppage, Bluffs, Ill.

After the Irish potato drops its bloom I find a pod growing where the bloom was. It contains a small seed. Will some one tell me if these seeds will produce potatoes?—B., Springwood, Va.

Autumn Leaves, Etc.

H., Vicar's Switch, Va.: Linseed oil, prepared for painting, put on both sides of leaves, will give a fine polish and bring out the colors nicely, but light is sure to fade them before long. To keep them out of the sun or strong light may delay the process somewhat. If you want winter boquets you should grow the Austrian everlasting. The seed can be had of any seed man for 5c per packet and they are easily grown as annuals in general. Sow in window boxes ar in open ground at corn planting time. The Acrodinium, Rodanthe, Helichrysum, Helipteum and Ammomium are the best of the list. Burbank's "fadeless flower," that the papers have made such a fuss about, is an everlasting Australia of the genus Cephalipptuum. Ii will soon be in all the catalogues but is a new thing as yet. Both Acroclinium and Rodanthe have red and white varieties. Helioheysums are white, yellow, orange, pink, scarlet, crimson and so dark a red that it is almost black, single and double. Helipteum has yellow flowers of about the effect of golden rod bloom. Ammobium is white. Gather before fully open; they will open as they dry, hang them head down in small bunches in the shade until dry. Keep all flowers picked off, then most of them will flower until hard frost. All these are beautiful flowers, not the lame substitutes often impressed into winter service. The Eulalia paponica zezina, a giant grass from Japan, has plumes like pampas grass. The plant is a hardy perennial, living many years and bearing hosts of plumes. The Chinese lantern plant, a hardy plant, somewhat inclined to spread from running roots, has great scarlet bladders that will keep always. Every catalogue has both of these.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Automobile Farming.

A new and special type of automobile has recently been put on the market in Scotland which is designed especially for farm work, and which is not only suitable for plowing, but may be equipped as a cultivator or reaper. It will prepare the ground and sow the seed at one operation, and can be operated at a better speed than a horse. Thus, when plowing, it can cover from six to seven acres a day, and goes over the field so as to leave it in final shape for cultivation. When not in use in the field, the motor can be used to drive all farming machinery, and when plowing the cost of fuel, labor and depreciation has been computed at $1 per acre, or less than one-half the expense of plowing by horse. It is interesting to note that the cost of the machine is about $1,500, an amount that does not seem prohibitive for a large farm, where a thorough test of the new machine could readily be made. The automobile, unlike the farm animal, does not have to be fed when it is not working, and it is here that a substantial element of economy can probably be secured.—Harper's Weekly.

Box Stalls for Cows.

Some of the troubles of both cow and calf are due to fastening the cow so that she cannot reach her calf whenever she desires. While no material harm will come from keeping the cow fastened during most of the months of pregnancy, it is an excellent plan to give her a box stall during the month before she drops her calf, and all through the period she is nursing it. Be sure that the stall is a roomy one; keep it clean and well provided with warm bedding. It it can be located where a fair amount of sun will shine on it, so much the better for cow and calf. It is just as easy to care for a cow placed in a box stall, and one will find the calf much better cared for and much happier when the mother can reach it at will, and certainly the cow will be in much better shape.

Care of the Colt.

The first year of the colt's life should be fruitful of instruction. The colt will learn more easily when six months old than when a year old. Hence it is wise to handle the colt early. Its early training should not stop with breaking to the halter. It should be handled until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this, and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned, is a little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble is well paid for. Practice a little common sense with the young stock and note the high rate of interest coming back to you as the result of the investments.

Sheep Not Stupid.

The sheep is usually set down for a model of stupidity; but a gentleman who has just returned from a three years' trip in the west tells the following story: "I was on horseback a great part of the time and often visited large sheep ranches. One day, while riding along, a mother sheep trotted up toward my horse, bleating pitifully. At last I made out that there was something wrong off toward the left. I followed the sheep in that direction, and soon found the cause of her distress. Her lamb had fallen into a shallow pit and could not get out. I lifted the little thing up, and the gratitude in the mother sheep's eyes will always be a source of consolation to me."

More About Footrot.

This disease is not at all uncommon in the sheep raising parts of the country, and its eradication is not a very difficult undertaking.

In the contagious form of foot rot in sheep the cause, says The Farmer, is said to be a specific poison which may be introduced into a flock in various ways from infected stock. Lameness may be noticed in one or more feet, the foot will be swollen above the hoof. This is the first indication of the disease, and upon examination there will probably be found fever and swelling above the hoof and the soft part between the claws will be red and tender. In a few days small pimples, containing a watery fluid will develop, and if the disease is neglected at this stage, in a week or two proud flesh appears, deep abscesses may form and pus burrow under the horn of the hoof, in which case the treatment will become difficult and recovery very tedious.

At the end of about a month the hoof drops off. The disease spreads from foot to foot until all are involved and the animal lies down to die of starvation. The specific virus oozes from the sores in the feet and may be spread in various ways. The cars in which sheep are transported are often infected.

The best time to treat this disease is during its earlier stages, before pus burrows beneath the horn. A thorough cleasing then with an application of carbolic acid solution—one ounce to a pint of water—and clean straw if confined to pens and yards and laxative food will soon remedy the evil.

In case the disease is of long standing it will be necessary to cut away a portion of the horn in order to reach the seat of the trouble. It should then be thoroughly cleansed with the carbolic solution, and a wad of ocum or cotton smeared with pine tar bound securely in the cleft. This should be done every day until the animal has recovered.

Whenever the disease appears among sheep they should be divided at once into three lots—the infected, suspected and unaffected. In this way they may be better treated. New stock if not well known, or stock brought back from fairs should be quarantined at least three weeks.

FITS MANY

To Leave Off Coffee and Use Postum.

Postum Coffee shows its great nourishing power in many ways.

"I was nursing my baby six months ago," writes a young matron, "and I found that tea and coffee did not agree with me. I grew nervous and weak, my appetite was not good, and besides, baby was cross and fretful. He didn't seem to get proper nourishment from my milk, and friends said: 'You must wean him, he is starving.'

"I gave up tea and coffee and tried cocoa, chocolate and milk instead, but still baby didn't seem to thrive. At last, on the advice of a friend, I began to use Postum Coffee, and I can truly say that the effect was wonderful! Both baby and I began to improve in appetite, spirits and flesh immediately. In three months my boy weighed 20 pounds and he is as good a baby as a mother could wish to have. My drinking Postum did it.

"I cannot recommend Postum Food Coffee too highly to nursing mothers. It is better in flavor than the other coffee and is far superior in nutritive qualities, supplying just what the child must have, as no other food can do." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason—explained in the quaint little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

Girls' Troubles

"My daughter is in better health than she has been in two years," writes Mrs. Carrie Ellis, of New London, Mo., "since I gave her Wine of Cardui, for her female troubles. I gladly recommend your most wonderful medicine to all young girls and women who suffer from monthly pain or irregularity."

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman's Relief

starts stoppage, stops flooding, relieves periodical pain, cures womb and ovarian troubles, in young and old.

For over 70 years it has been doing the good work amongst suffering girls and women of all ages, and in that time has benefited over a million patients.

Try it yourself. It will do you good.

Every druggist sells it, in $1.00 bottles.

WRITE US A LETTER in full confidence, telling us all your troubles, whatever they may be, and stating your age. We will send you valuable Free Advice, in plain, sealed envelope.

Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept.,
The Chattanooga Medicine Co.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Cement Cellar Floor.

For cellar bottom use five parts of clean, coarse, sharp sand (plasterers call it fine gravel) to one part of cement. It only requires to be damp enough to work well. It is mixed in a box, wheeled into the cellar, dumped and spread smooth with a shovel, hoe or trowel, about 2 inches thick. Take a spade or shovel flat side and beat it down hard and smooth. For finishing use one part of cement to one part of sand; this is thoroughly mixed when dry and then watered so it is like plastering mortar. Dump it on the first coat and smooth it down with a trowel until it is about one-half inch thick. It will soon become as hard as stone. The cement used is known as Portland cement, and will cost about $6 a barrel. The common hydraulic cement, if fresh, will make a good floor, but there is always a risk in using it. If Portland cement is used and the above instructions carefully followed the floor ought to be both rat and waterproof.

Trap Nests.

To become convinced of the amount of good there is in trap nests, one must use them. He will then find out for a certainty which of his hens are laying well and which are not. Perhaps he will be surprised to learn that some of the best egg producers he has are apparently his poorest specimens. This is quite likely to happen, for not by any means is it always the finest looking hens—the hens which would score highest in the show pen—that will lay the most eggs Needless to say, the best layers only should be kept. If a flock is disgraced by egg eaters, the trap nest will pick the guilty ones out; likewise the drone, so that the flock may be culled until only profitable stock is left. As but one hen can be present at a time to lay, it also does away with crowding and quarreling, whereby the danger of breaking the eggs in the nest is lessened. It indicates, too, which hens are the winter layers, the layers of the most fertile eggs, the most symmetrical ones, and the brown, the white and the speckled ones. At the same time it necessitates frequent handling by taking the hens off the nest, so that even the wildest birds become more tame, and are less likely to scare. Summed up briefly, it enables the breeder to get in touch with the individual hen, ascertain her good and bad qualities, and satisfy himself of her general condition. The only objection that can be raised against it, any way, is that it requires a lot of attention. The nests want visiting every other hour, at least, and every hour would be better, through the day. For the shiftless poultryman, therefore, they are hardly to be recommended.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Things Worth While.

To cure collar galls, at night rub air-slaked lime on the sore. The next morning apply axle grease or sweet oil. For hardening horses' shoulders nothing equals a strong tea made by steeping white oak bark, being careful to peel the bark down to the wood. Apply frequently, say twice a day.

The wedge-shaped hen may be the layer, and she may not; that is an open question. But the hen that has a quick movement, especially of the head from side to side, and is never content to mope, is certainly the business hen, and may be relied on to give the desired egg.

In setting fruit trees be sure to examine the roots, taking out all borers and cutting off all parts affected with the woolly ephis.

When nuts and screws have become immovable on account of rust, pour on a little kerosene and wait a few minutes, when they can be easily removed and the bolt saved.

Attempting to grow a crop by loosening the ground with a harrow or cultivator may save time and labor, but the only correct way to prepare the soil is to plow it, and then harrow it down until a fine seed-bed is formed for the seed.

Spraying with helebore has been found serviceable in preventing the ravages of rosebugs on roses, but the difficulty in the way is that the remedy is expensive when the bugs are found in large numbers, as is often the case in some seasons.

One of the ways in which floors of poultry houses may be made rat proof is to take about twenty-five bushels of coal ashes and mix it with one bushel of thinly slaked lime. Spread this combination over the floors and pound it down hard.

The only sure method of eradicating purslaine is to get it up by the roots and allow no portion of the plant to remain in the ground. It is very difficult to destroy, and half way measures will result simply in loss of time.

Reduce the stock of fowls as soon as the year's hatch is well provided for, but hold on to old turkeys and old geese; they get used to the ways of the farm, and are worth much more as breeders than young ones. Ducks also are good till three years old. A turkey is in her prime at 2 or 3 years, while a goose will produce eggs when 20 years old.

Carefully gather the scraps from the table and give them to your fowls. There is no kind of food which will produce a more liberal supply of eggs. There are hundreds of suburban families who throw these scraps into the waste bucket, to be taken away by the swill man, and buy corn for the fowls, where the former is far the best food for egg production.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From McClure, Phillips & Co., New York:

The Ancient Landmark is the title of the novel by the late Elizabeth Cherry Waltz, author of the delightful "Pa Gladden" tales. Her long novel is a story of Kentucky, bringing in the question of divorce. The book gives a realistic picture of Kentucky life and conditions, which is, in reality, its most admirable feature.

Eugene Wood's sketches of boyhood days, which have appeared from time to time in McClure's magazine, have been published in a book entitled Back Home. It is a cheering sort of a book to read, written from a boy's point of view and warranted to revive memories of Boyville's enchanted realm.

The book named Plunkitt contains the political orations of George Washington Plunkitt of Tammany Hall, whose philosophy as expounded from his rostrum, the New York County Court House bootblack stand, is recorded by W. L. Riordan. Plunkitt describes himself as an "honest grafter," and gives a series of plain talks on practical politics, in which there are good sense, wit and humor.

A Commercial Traveler in South America is a book containing the impressions of a commercial traveler while journeying through Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, the Argentine and Brazil. The author is Frank Wilbor, who writes entertainingly of the things he saw.

From The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

David Graham Phillips' bit of literary froth, The Social Secretary, having achieved popularity in the Saturday Evening Post, is published as a book, which, with its fine illustrations and decorations possesses more than ordinary attractions. The story is of the social aspects of political life in Washington under the present administration and it lets the reader into the secret of its workings. It is a blithe and amusing little story.

Incidents connected with the insurance business are the subjects of the short stories contained in the volume entitled The Best Policy. Each story is complete in itself and relates incidents of love, romance, comedy and tragedy with which Mr. Flower has invested life insurance and the events attending its transactions. It is a pleasing volume.

From The MacMillan Co., New York:

The time of the novel called The Fair Maid of Graystones, written by Beulah Marie Dix, is during the days of the Puritans in England. The action takes place at a great country house called Graystones in 1648, and the exciting events are occasioned by the search for a missing will. It is an excellent story of historic times.

Restrictive Railway Legislation is a volume comprising the substance of twelve lectures delivered by Henry S. Haines. They discuss the gradual development of restrictive legislation in the relation of the state to the railroad system of this country, from its beginnings to its present network of over two hundred thousand miles. The book is by an authority on the subject of which it treats.

From The Century Co., New York:

Sabina, a novel by Helen R. Martin, is a story of that part of the Pennsylvania Dutch known as the Amish people. The romance related by the book is quaint and interesting, but the greater interest lies in the description of the Amish people with their way of living and manner of thought, which, to the outsider are primitive and amusng.

L. Frank Baum's Queen Zixi of Ix, is a delightful wonder story hinging on a cloak of miraculous beauty, whose magic power grants each possessor one wish. In the great realm of Noland, strange and wonderful things occur, and not the least of these is the appearance of the Rolyrogues, a people like unto none ever seen before. It is all impossible nonsense, but there are laughable and perplexing incidents which keep interest on the alert to the end of the tale. As a writer of fairy stories, up-to-date, Mr. Baum is unsurpassed.

The illustrations in color of Queen Zixi, of which there are ninety in all, heighten the attractions of a wonder tale which cannot fail to prove a joy to the children.

Pinkey Perkins: Just a Boy, is another book for young people. It is written by Captain Harold Hammond, U. S. A., and relates the amusing adventures of a healthy, happy, lively boy, of village environment who loved mischief, but was never dishonorable. Pictures illustrate some of the telling moments of the tale.

RITUAL THE PRODUCT OF TWO GREAT ARTS

The Right Rev. J. L. Spalding, the Roman Catholic bishop of Peoria, in writing of the effect of outward forms upon the religious emotions, says of the ritual:

"Ritual is, or should be, a product of two of the greatest arts, literature and music, with the assistance, perhaps of an element of drama. No emotion so poignant and profound can, I think, be produced, no 'purgation' so sanctifying be effected by any other means at our disposal. The effect even of a ritual which we do not understand, or one with the intellectual basis of which we are out of touch, may be immense upon a sensitive spirit."

NEGLECTED SOUTH AMERICA

The Student Movement, in drawing attention to the 10,000,000 Indians sunk in barbarism and heathenism in the Argentine, Brazilian, Bolivian, and Paraguayan Chacos, asks: "Why should South America be so much neglected, as it is, in the prayers of the church" Do you remember this mission field in your prayers?—Ram's Horn.

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50¢
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SWEET MASH
10 YEAR OLD
COPPER DISTILLED
PURE NORTH CAROLINA
WHISKEY

Glasses, Corkscrews and Samples sent free with order when requested.

WHISKEY FREE

We propose giving Twelve Full Quarts of Whiskey FREE, in exchange for nothing but your good will and friendship—but before making our liberal offer we deem it necessary for you to study the following truthful facts:

THINK ABOUT THIS! Some whiskey houses talk about the trusts and warn you to buy your goods right. Why! Simply because they are not distillers and must purchase from the combine. No trust will ever be strong enough to control the North Carolina Distillers. No trust will ever make a Carolinian demand two prices for his whiskey. OVER 100 YEARS AGO the old time distillers made pure whiskey here in the mountains and the same methods are employed today! When it comes to making good whiskey, North Carolina folks stand on their honor and will not experiment. They are satisfied with their grand-father's record—their chivalry—their proud old ancestry! Casper's Whiskey, made by honest North Carolina people—who wouldn't adulterate if they knew how, THEY ARE TOO HONEST—is going regularly into the homes of more than 250,000 families all over the world. Do you know it's used daily by invalid ladies and diseased, suffering men for the betterment of their health! Do you know that pure whiskey—honest whiskey—old-time sun aged whiskey produced here in our own beloved Southland—is the best medicine in the world! We have right here in the Mountains of North Carolina the Largest Mail Order Whiskey House in the World, occupying our own six story fire proof building, covering one entire city block—and last, but not least—we have a capital of HALF MILLION DOLLARS. By the aid of ample money, we are proud to announce, that today we control all the surplus whiskey held in this section of North Carolina, and have decided to thwart unreliable competitors by offering sample shipments of our 10 Year Old Hand Made Sweet Mash Whiskey at the following reasonable prices:

10 FULL QUARTS $6.50 20 FULL QUARTS $10.00
40 FULL QUARTS $20.00 100 FULL QUARTS $50.00

All Charges Prepaid. Shipped in Plain Boxes With No Marks.

Orders from west of Mississippi River will be sent prepaid only as follows: 10 full quarts $7.50; 20 full quarts $13.00; 40 full quarts $25.00 or 100 full quarts for $59.00 and free goods as per coupon will be included. Our bottles measure 32 ounces and are full quarts. Buy nothing from swindlers who advertise full bottles and ship pints or short measure quarts. Beware of them. We are an old established concern and refer by permission to People's National Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., and Piedmont Savings Bank, the Largest Capitalized Savings Bank in our city.

If you prefer, we can ship either Rye, Corn, Bourbon, Apple Brandy or Assorted.

As long as you live no other reliable firm anywhere will ever offer pure and wholesome whiskey at above figures. We wish to add 100,000 new customers to our list at once and can afford to be liberal.

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Get your friends to club with you.
Cut this out and return it. If you send us a $10.00 order we will include FREE one full quart of whiskey—or if order amounts to $20.00 we will send FREE three full quarts 10 year old whiskey or for a $50.00 order we will send FREE 12 full quarts 10 year old whiskey.

To avoid delay send full amount with order (as we do not ship C. O. D.) address plainly.

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Largest and Lowest Priced Mail Order Whiskey House.

The above liberal offer made by The Casper Co., Inc., may not appear again. We urge subscribers to send their order in at once, and do not fail to mention this paper.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Copyright Law.

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you tell about copyright—what the proceedings necessary to get it on articles—books and pictures for instance? Can an author pay for copyright to cover all the work he may do in that year or must each production be copyrighted separately? And in the author's (or painter's) own country?—H. B. B., Tacoma, Wash.

The bureau has had so many requests for information in regard to the copyright laws that we now print them complete, so that those of our readers who are interested, or expect to be interested in future, may preserve them.

Section 4,952 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in force December 1, 1873, as amended by the act of June 18, 1874, as amended by the act of March 3, 1891, provides that the author, inventor, designer, or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statuary, and of models or designs intended to be perfected as works of the fine arts, and the executors, administrators, or assigns of any such person, shall, upon complying with the provisions of this chapter, have the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing and vending the same; and, in the case of a dramatic composition, of publicty performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others. And authors or their assigns shall have exclusive right to dramatize or translate any of their works for which copyright shall have been obtained under the laws of the United States.

A printed copy of the title of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph, or chromo, or a description of the painting, drawing, statue, statuary, or model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which copyright is desired, must be delivered to the librarian of Congress, or deposited in the mail, within the United States, prepaid, addressed "Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C." This must be done on or before day of publication in this or any foreign country.

The printed title required may be a copy of the title-page of such publications as have title-pages. In other cases, the title must be printed expressly for copyright entry, with name of claimant of copyright. The style of type is immaterial, and the print of a typewriter will be accepted. But a separate title is required for each entry. The title of a periodical must include the date and number; and each number of a periodical requires a separate entry of copyright. Blank forms of application are furnished.

The legal fee for recording each copyright claim is 50 cents, and for a copy of this record (or certificate of copyright) under the seal of the office an additional fee of 50 cents is required, making $1, if certificate is wanted, which will be mailed as soon as reached in the records. No money is to be placed in any package, of books, music, or other publications. A money order or express order avoids all risk. In the case of publications which are the production of persons not citizens or residents of the United States, but who are citizens or subjects of any country with which the United States has copyright agreement, the fee for recording title is $1, and 50 cents additional for a copy of the record. Certificates covering more than one entry in one certificate are not issued. Express orders, money orders, and currency only taken for fees. No postage stamps received.

Not later than the day of publication in this country or abroad, two complete copies of the best edition of each book or other article must be delivered at the office of the librarian of Congress, or deposited in the mail within the United States, addressed "Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.," to perfect the copyright.

The freight or postage must be prepaid, or the publication inclosed in parcels covered by printed penalty-labels, furnished by the librarian, in which they will come free by mail (not express), without limit of weight, according to rulings of the printed from type set in the United States or plates made therefrom; photographs from negatives made in the United States; chromos and lithographs from drawings on stone or transfers therefrom made in the United States. In the case of paintings, drawings, statuary, or models or designs for works of art, a photograph of the article is to be sent in lieu of the two copies. Without the deposit of copies required the copyright is void, and a penalty of $25 in incurred. No copy is required to be deposited elsewhere.

The law requires one copy of each new edition wherein any substantial changes are made to be deposited with the librarian of Congress.

No copyright is valid unless notice is given by inserting in every copy published, on the title-page or the page following, if it be a book; or if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected as a work of the fine arts, by inscribing upon some visible portion thereof, or on the substance on which the same is mounted, the following words, viz.: "Entered according to act of Congress, in the year ——, by ——, in the office of the librarian of Congress, at Washington." or at the option of the person entering the copyright, the words: "Copyright, 19—, by ——."

The law imposes a penalty of $100 upon any person who has not obtained copyright who shall insert the notice, "Entered according to act of Congress," or "Copyright," etc., or words of the same import, in or upon any book or other article, whether such article be subject to copyright or not.

The copyright law secures to authors and their assigns the exclusive right to translate or to dramatize any of their works; no notice is required to enforce this right.

The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. Within six months before the end of that time, the author or designer, or his widow or children, may secure a renewal for the further term of fourteen years making forty-two in all.

Application for renewal must be accompanied by printed title and fee; and by explicit statement of ownership, in the case of the author, or of relationship, in the case of his widow or children, and must state definitely the date and place of entry of the original copyright. Within two months from date of renewal the record thereof must be advertised in an American newspaper for four weeks.

The time of publication is not limited by any law or regulation, but the courts have held that it should take place "within a reasonable time." A copyright may be secured for a projected as well as for a completed work. But the law provides for no caveat or notice of interference—only for actual entry of title.

Copyrights are assignable by any instrument of writing. Such assignment is to be recorded in the office of the librarian of Congress within sixty days from execution, "in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice." The fee of this record and certificate is $1, and for a certified copy of any record of assignment $1. A copy of the record (or duplicate certificate) of any copyright entry will be furnished, under seal of the office, at the rate of 50 cents each.

Astrology a Fake.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell us if there is anything in astrology, to the extent that one claiming to be versed in the same, by simply getting the name, date of birth, etc., from one they have never seen or heard of, can give any kind of a life reading, or, what is termed by them, a horoscope of one's life from the time they were born to the present. Please tell what there is in the matter, if anything.—D. M. H., Buffalo, N. Y.

Astrology is a science which pretends to do something. There is nothing in it but a livelihood for those who practice it and find victims among the ignorant or susceptible. It still flourishes in Asia and Africa, but since the seventeenth century has not been accepted as a science by intelligent people. Originally, among the Greeks and Romans, the word "astrology" had the meaning of "astronomy." In early times, when the eath was regarded as the center of the universe and as that to which all else was somewhat tributary, it was a somewhat natural theory that the changing configurations of the heavenly bodies migh be indicative of human destiny, or might influence human character. The Chinese, Egyptians, Chaldeans, Romans and most other nations with the exception of the Greeks, were believers in astrology. The later Jews, the Arabs, with other Mohammedan races, and the Christians in mediaeval Europe, were all cultivators of astrology. Some of the greatest astronomers were accustomed to "cast horoscopes" and to receive large fees for so doing. The ordinary method of procedure in the middle ages was to divide a globe or a planisphere into 12 portions by circles running from pole to pole, like those which now mark meridians of longitude. Each of the 12 spaces between these circles was called a "house" of heaven. The sun, the moon and the stars all pass once in 24 hours through the portion of heavens represented by the 12 "houses." Every house has one of the heavenly bodies ruling over it as its lord. The houses symbolize different advantages or disadvantages. The first is the house of life, the second of riches, the third of brethren, the fourth of parents, the fifth of children, the sixth of health, the seventh of marriage, the eighth of death, the ninth of religion, the tenth of dignities, the eleventh of friends, and the twelfth of enemies. The houses vary in strength, the first one, that containing the part of the heavens about to rise, being the most powerful of all; it is called the ascendant, while the point of the ecliptic just rising is termed the horoscope. The important matter was to determine what house and star was in the ascendant at the moment of a person's birth, from which it was deemed possible to "tell his fortune." It followed that all people born in the same part of the world at the same time ought to have had the same future, but experience decidedly contradicted this theory. Even apart from this, astrological predictions of all kinds had a fatal tendency to pass away without being fulfilled; and when, finally, it was discovered that the earth was not the center of the universe, but only a planet revolving around another body, and itself much exceeded in size by many of its compeers, every scientific mind in Europe felt itself unable any longer to believe in astrology. Based on ignorance, it disappeared with enlightenment, except among charlatans who sought profit by practicing it among those who could easily be deceived.

Lincoln and Christianity.

Editor Question Bureau: To settle a dispute in our Sunday school at this place, please answer the following: Did Abraham Lincoln believe in Christianity, and was he a praying man?—H. H., Toledo, Ill.

Abraham Lincoln must of necessity have been a believer in Christianity. In mind and heart, as an exempler of charity and what seems best in a Christian spirit, as we understand it, he must have been a believer in Christianity. Lincoln had no church affiliations. He opposed no sect and favored none, and his Christianity must be gauged by his humanity. Was he a praying man? He must have been a man who prayed with mind and heart. In his public utterances he acknowledged God, which is in itself an equivalent to prayer—an admission that there is a supreme being, which involves the wish and hope that we may be favored of Him who rules and guides our destinies. To that extent most men are praying men. We have not endeavored to settle that Sunday school dispute. We can judge best as to what Lincoln believed by following his motives through life, and these present him to us as a man who had charity for all and held malice toward none. The settlement of this so-called dispute would neither add to nor detract from his greatness as a man and benfactor of mankind.

Barnacles.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell us what the barnacles that cling to the bottoms of ships are like? What damage do they do? Are they found in all oceans, and how are they taken off the ships?—N. N. C., Minneapolis, Minn.

The barnacle is a shell-like animal, the shell being composed of several pieces or valves, with a multivalve, conical, moveable lid, having an opening through which several pairs of long, many-jointed, hairy appendages are thrust, thus creating a current which sets in toward the mouth. Adhering to the bottoms of vessels, they are carried to almost all parts of the world, and are found in all seas, even the arctic ocean. In warm climates particularly, the barnacles attach themselves in such manner to the bottom of vessels, in such numbers as to retard their progress. To clean them off the vessel must be put in dock. Only copper bottom vessels are safe from these pests. The bodies of the barnacles are enclosed in shells, white or of a purplish blue color. The young are produced from eggs, which are discharged by the female in great numbers. On emerging from the egg they are quite free, possessing locomotive organs, and being furnished also with large lateral eyes. In due time a metamorphosis takes place, and, assuming the shapes and habits of their parents, they affix themselves to their future permanent place of residence. It would seem that the growth of these animals is very rapid, for a ship perfectly free of them will return after a short voyage covered with them below the water line.

Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please publish as much sas pace will permit about the hanging gardens of Babylon, one of the seven wonders of the world.—G. E. Woodbine, Iowa.

Authenticated history gives us very little information concerning the hanging gardens of Babylon. There is unquestionably much more fiction than fact about some of these "seven wonders of the world." The famous hanging gardens, according to some writers, were built by Nebuchadnezzar to gratify his wife, Amyitis, a native of Media, who longed for something in that flat country to remind her of her mountain home. The gardens consisted of an artificial mountain 400 feet high on each side, rising by successive terraces to a height which overtopped the walls of the city. The terraces themselves were formed of a succession of piers, the tops of which were covered by flat stones sixteen feet long and four feet wide. Upon these were spread beds of matting, then a thick layer of bitumen, covered with sheets of lead. Upon this solid pavement earth was heaped, some of the piles being hollow, so as to afford depth for the roots of the largest trees. Water was drawn from the river to irrigarte the gardens, which thus presented to the beholder the appearance of a mountain clothed in verdure.

The Tower of Babel.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please give a description of the Tower of Babel, its height and dimensions.—C. M. S., Alexis, North Carolina.

According to the eleventh chapter of Genesis, the Tower of Babel was begun by the descendants of Noah subsequent to the deluge, but not allowed to proceed to completion. It has commonly been identified with the great temple of Belus, or Bel, one of the chief edifices in Babylon, and the huge mound called Birs-Nimrud is generally regarded as its site, though another mound, which to this day bears the name of Babel, has been assigned by some as its site. The Birs-Nimrud, though, perhaps, it is not the Tower of Babel itself, may be taken to show the probable shape and character of the edifice. This building appears to have been a sort of oblique, pyramid, built in seven receding stages. Upon a platform of crude brick, raised a few feet above the level of the alluvial plain, was built of burnt brick the first, or basement stage—an exact square, 272 feet each way, and 26 feet in perpendicular height. Upon this stage was erected a second, 230 feet each way, and likewise 26 feet high, which, however, was not placed exactly in the middle of the first, but considerably nearer to the northwestern end, which constituted the back of the building. The other stages were arranged similarly, the third being 188 feet, and again 26 feet high; the fourth 146 feet square and 15 feet high; the fifth 104 feet square and the same height as the fourth; the sixth 62 feet square, and again the same height, and the seventh 20 feet square and once more of the same height. On the seventh stage tnere was probably placed the ark or tabernacle, which seems to have been again 15 feet high and must have nearly covered the top of the seventh story. The entire original height, allowing three feet for the platform, would thus have been 150 feet, or, without the platform, 153 feet.

Jane Adams.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly give me a brief sketch of Jane Adams and her work in connection with Hull House?—A. L. P., Rives Junction, Mich.

Jane Adams was born at Sedarville, Ill., September 6, 1860, the daughter of Hon. John H. Adams. She graduated from Rockford College in 1881, after which she spent two years in Europe. In 1888 she studied in Philadelphia, and in the following year opened with Miss Ellen Gates Starr, the Social Settlement of Hull House, Chicago, of which she is the head resident. She has been inspector of streets and alleys in the neighborhood of Hull House. Miss Adams is a writer and lecturer on social and political reforms. She is the author of Democracy and Social Ethics.

Liquid Air.

Editor Question Bureau: Tell what you know about liquid air.—R. L. S., Marengo, O.

What we don't know about liquid air would make a much longer story than what we know. A person should have some practical experience to be able to write intelligently on the subject. There are a few things, however, learned from the experiments made by others, that may be of interest to our inquirer and the general reader. Air cannot be liquified by any pressure whatever so long as its temperature is higher than about 220 degrees F. When liquid air is exposed in a glass vessel it absorbs heat rapidly from surrounding obects, and boils actively until it has entirely evaporated. The nitrogen that it contains evaporates faster than the oxygen, however, and the liquid remaining in the vessel becomes increasingly rich in oxygen and toward the last it consists almost entirely of that gas. Liquid air may be frozen to a clear, transparent solid by surrounding it with liquid oxygen and then forcing the evaporation by means of an air-pump. The proect that has been put forth from time to time to utilize liquid air for running a motor that shall condense more liquid air than it consumes is said to be impossible of realization, because, although such an action would not necessarily imply perpetual motion it would violate the second law of thereno-dynamics. If liquid air is confined and allowed to become warm through the absorption of heat from its surroundings its expansion gradually generates an enormous pressure. This fact, together with the safety with which it can be handled has led to its use to a limited extent for blasting in tunnels and mines; but even this application has been discontinued, owing to certain grave and apparently insuperable practical difficulties that were encountered. The scientific study of liquid air has in recent years been much stimulated by the establishment of the Hodgkins fund. In October, 1891, Thomas George Hodgkins, of Setauket, N. Y., made a donation to the Smithsonian institution the income from a part of which was to be devoted to the "increase and diffusion of more exact knowledge in regard to the nature and properties of atmospheric air in connection with the welfare of man."

Brazil and Argentine.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell us something of the government, resources and people of Brazil and Argentine?—L. M., Cresco, Ia.

Brazil has been a republic since November 15, 1889, when a bloodless revolution terminated the reign of Dom Pedro II. A provisional government, instituted for this purpose, published the "constitution of The United States of Brazil," resembling that of the United States of America in nearly every respect, though Brazilian senators serve for nine years, like those of Argentina, while the president's term of office is but four years. The number of inhabitants in Brazil was estimated at 21,365,000 in 1900. There were 2,705,000 foreigners, namely, Italians, 1,300,000; Portuguese, 800,000; Germans, 300,000; Spanish, 100,000; Poles, 80,000; French, 10,000; English, 5,000; North Americans, 500; other nationalities, 110,000. In 1902 Brazil exported 764,658,963 pounds of coffee to the United States, valued at $47,004,453. The total exports of rubber from the Amazon valley in 1901 were 46,992 tons. Tobacco, cotton, cacao, Brazil nuts, rice, sugar—these are some of the vegetable products. There is practically no limit to the number of agricultural enterprises that can be successfully carried on in the tablelands, the broad, open valleys, and the lowlands forming the basin of the Amazon. In the higher regions and mountains the mineral wealth of the republic is being developed. Gold, precious stones, manganese and iron are found. Prior to the discovery of the South African mines the state of Bahia was the greatest diamond producing center, and the Paranguacu district is the only place in the world where carbons are found of marketable size.

The bureau recently gave a sketch of Argentina and the Argentine republic. The similarity of its government to that of Brazil is noted above. In 1901 Argentina had 125,951 immigrants, the nationalities represented being as follows: Italians, 58,314; French, 21,788; Spaniards, 18,066; Austrians, 2,714; Syrians, 2,159; Russians, (chiefly Poles), 2,086. The people of Argentina are public spirited and work enthusiastically for national advancement, and industrial development has been rapid. The greatest industry, however, is still the raising of cattle and sheep. Argentina has more sheep than Australia, and exports 240,000 tons of wool annually. In 1899, there were 22,000,000 head of cattle, 5,000,000 horses and mules, and 85,000,000 sheep distributed in the various provinces.

Miscellaneous.

E. C., Sand Run, O.: The Bureau can hardly be expected to decide the relative importance of the study of geography and history. To our mind one seems as necessary as the other, and a knowledge of one would be of minor consequence without a knowledge of the other. If you have a debating society in your neighborhood you might turn the question over to it for solution. The average debating society will tackle most anything.

H. D. S., Atwater, O.: We know of no possible way to obtain such a list as you ask for.

E. L. H., Harland, O.: Write to the Panama canal commission, Washington, D. C.

S. R. T., Tryme, Va.: We cannot answer your question.

J. E., Aurora, N. Y.: We know of no such person in history. Is it not possible that you have made a mistake?

W. P. K., Utica, O.: Cannot understand your question. Could you state it more definitely?

J. W., Bellevue, Mich.: Write to the postoffice department. We have published no information on the subject recently.

A WEAK MAN

My Dear Brother: If Worry, Dissipation or Hard Work has worn you out; if the Errors or Excesses of youth or early manhood have unstrung your nerves or sapped your energies; if Advancing Age has weakened your powers; or if Varicocele, Weak Organs, Lost Ambition, Nervousness, Failing Virility, or Bladder or Kidney Troubles bother you at any age, I want to tell you on my honor as a man that

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used one tablet at a dose, three times a day, at home, or at your work, will cure you easier, quicker and cheaper than any other remedy in the world, and certainly prepare you anew for the duties and pleasures of a full and perfect manhood. My successful career of eight years at the same old stand proves that I am not a quack, fraud or fakir. Think of the record!—only 12 complaints (every one of which was made good) in 8 years, during which over 800,000 Weak Men of all ages were made strong, and the largest mail-order medicine business in the world built up. My Wonder-Workers do not contain poison, and the price is only one dollar per box, always cash with order, by ex. at your expense. If you send $1.15 I send it by mail sealed and prepaid. When you order please mention this paper. Sincerely your friend,

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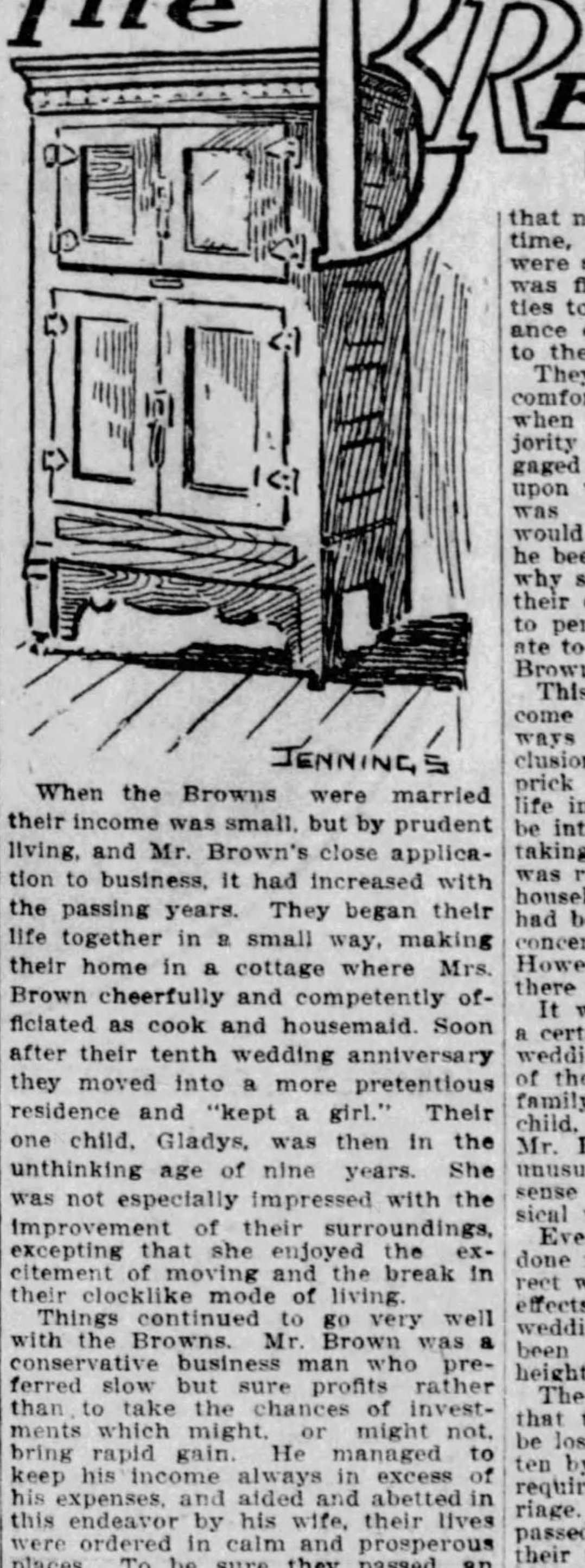
The Browns' Refrigerator



BY ELIZABETH AYRES.

When the Browns were married their income was small, but by prudent living, and Mr. Brown's close application to business, it had increased with the passing years. They began their life together in a small way, making their home in a cottage where Mrs. Brown cheerfully and competently officiated as cook and housemaid. Soon after their tenth wedding anniversary they moved into a more pretentious residence and "kept a girl." Their one child, Gladys, was then in the unthinking age of nine years. She was not especially impressed with the improvement of their surroundings, excepting that she enjoyed the excitement of moving and the break in their clocklike mode of living.

Things continued to go very well with the Browns. Mr. Brown was a conservative business man who preferred slow but sure profits rather than to take the chances of investments which might, or might not, bring rapid gain. He managed to keep his income always in excess of his expenses, and aided and abetted in this endeavor by his wife, their lives were ordered in calm and prosperous places. To be sure they passed an uneventful existence. They knew nothing of emotional crises or of the exhilaration which comes when a period of doubt and stress is relieved by longed-for plans fulfilled, but they had the satisfaction of seeing themselves move steadily forward, so far as prosperity was concerned, and they never suffered from moments of anxious uncertainty.

Gladys fitted in completely with the Brown environment. She was a well-behaved child and she preserved this characteristic into her girlhood, never causing her parents a disturbing thought by the eccentricities of youth's exuberance. The Browns were decorous, irreproachable people with no erratic impulses to run away with their reason. Of course they enjoyed themselves in their way and found a quiet satisfaction in living, proving themselves the kind of people that help to form the bulwark of the nation. There was no elusiveness about the Browns. Wherever they planted themselves there they stayed until everything was favorable to a move forward.

When Gladys was twenty years old the Brown fortune was so well prospered it warranted the building of a home which should have the aspect of a mansion. Its site was carefully chosen in a street which was one of the best in the most desirable residence part of the city. The plans for the house were given the same careful consideration that was awarded the buying of the lot. The home was solidly built and without hurry, so that nothing might be slighted. Meantime, the furniture and decorations were selected, and when the residence was finished there were no perplexities to increase the necessary disturbance of changing from the old home to the new and the "getting settled."

They had enjoyed their handsome and comfortable surroundings a few months when Gladys went the way of the majority of young women. She became engaged to be married. The young man upon whom she bestowed her affections was all that was worthy. Gladys would not have given him her heart had he been otherwise. There was no reason why she should defer their marriage and their engagement was only long enough to permit of the preparations appropriate to a wedding in accordance with the Browns' social standing.

This was the first upheaval which had come to the family. Their plans had always moved along so smoothly to a conclusion, and the elder Browns felt the prick of discomfort that their plan of life in the new, large house must thus be interrupted. They had no thought of taking their son-in-law as a boarder. It was right for the young people to begin housekeeping in a modest way as they had begun, though so far as Gladys was concerned, there was no real necessity. However, this was the arrangement and there was no consideration of any other.

It was impossible to avoid connecting a certain amount of excitement with the wedding. It was the first time anything of the sort had occurred in the Brown family, and, as Gladys was the only child, it was not likely to occur again. Mr. Brown, under the stimulus of the unusual event, had developed a latent sense of humor and this was his whimsical view of the situation.

Everything was done as it should be done for the grace of an eminently correct wedding. There were no spectacular effects and no undue pretentions. Gladys' wedding was exactly what might have been expected of the Browns and it heightened the family prestige.

The fact that she was going away, that the emphasis of their lives would be lost with their daughter, was forgotten by the Browns in the preoccupation required to meet the details of the marriage. And even after the event had passed and Gladys was no longer under their roof, there was the adjusting process to fill their minds before they had time to sit down and think things over.

When their life was back in the old groove, the Browns realized they were lonely. Gladys "ran in" every day as her home was near, but her visits were only fleeting. They realized they were owners of a beautiful and commodious house, but by themselves they could not fill it. They felt when they were sitting together of an evening that they were surrounded by empty, echoing rooms which they had not lived in long enough to people with family associations and memories. They felt lost, and they were filled with the wish when they were in a room together, to close the door, and so shut out the emptiness behind them.

The big house, which had been the goal of their ambitions, was, after all, a burden. When Mrs. Brown went over her spacious domains, it seemed as if the silent rocks echoed forlornly to her footsteps. It was some time before either spoke of this feeling to the other, and when the subject was broached it was by Mr. Brown.

They were sitting by themselves one evening in the smallest room in the house, with the portieres drawn before the wide doorway to shut out the sense of unfilled space behind them and to make the room cozier.

"Sarah," said Mr. Brown, "I have a good offer for this house. What do you think of selling it and moving into one smaller. It seems to me this is larger than we need now that Gladys is married and away."

His wife flushed with pleasure at this meeting of her unspoken, and perhaps, until then, unconscious wish.

"I think it an excellent idea," she answered promptly. "This house is entirely too large for just us two. It is such a care, and there is so much difficulty about servants. I get fearfully lonely here with you gone all day, and Gladys' interests are all with her own little home. Sell it if you have the opportunity. We might rent a place and then we can shut it up when we want to. I think it would be nice to travel some."

This last thought had come to her while talking.

Mr. Brown's ideas agreed with hers exactly, and in less time than they usually took for consideration, they decided to make the change. They found an unexpected pleasure in house hunting. They always had been owners of the dwellings in which they lived, and their decision to be "renters" seemed like a bit of reckless unconventionality approaching daring. It was so different from anything they had done before.

When they built the large house they had bought furniture in accordance, and they found themselves confronting the difficulty of fitting massive cabinets and tables into small spaces. But the most serious problem of all was their refrigerator, the cherished of Mrs. Brown's housewifely heart. It was a gigantic affair, perfect in all its appointments and sanitary in every detail. It was named the Eureka because of its perfections. If a house was found which, by any possibility, would hold at least a portion of the furniture, there was no place for the refrigerator. If the huge box could be accommodated, the furniture was left out in the cold, so they had their perplexities since Mrs. Brown could not bring herself to part with the Eureka.

"Why, I couldn't keep house without it!" she exclaimed, almost tearfully.

"We are suffering from an embarrassment of icebox," Mr. Brown ventured, jokingly. "I see no other way to do except to buy a lot, set up the refrigerator and live in it."

"I refuse to live in cold storage," Mrs. Brown returned, responding to his mood.

After a thorough and unsuccessful canvass of the city in search of a home which should meet their desires and hold their refrigerator, there apparently remained but one thing for the Browns to do—they must build again.

This disarrangement of their methodical mode of living acted like an elixir on the Browns. It awakened them from their long preserved gravity and put sparkle into their existence. They had been wont to consider themselves as settled; now they had a feeling that at any moment the unexpected might happen and they enjoyed the sensation.

"I had no idea an icebox could have such an influence," Mr. Brown remarked when he was endeavoring to obtain plans for a home which should be small enough to suit them and yet large enough to hold the refrigerator. "We might put up a shed in the yard and keep it in there like an automobile," he suggested.

Mrs. Brown declined to listen to this proposal. She ruthlessly sacrificed her too massive pieces of furniture, consenting to put them in storage, but she clung to the Eureka.

Time and money are equal to the adjusting of most perplexities, and it was so with the Browns. They built them a small house over a deep basement, where the refrigerator was enthroned, a comfort to Mrs. Brown and no longer a source of anxiety.

"Yes," says Mr. Brown, answering the comments of his friends, "the other house was too large after Gladys left us. Wife and I shook around in it like dry peas in a pod, so we built this one, and now we don't need a megaphone when we talk from one room to another. Neat and cozy, isn't it?" he questions, with an air of pride.

Then, with his eyes a-twinkle, he adds, if Mrs. Brown is near, "We thought we might travel some, but so far we haven't been able to leave the refrigerator."

WHAT JOY THEY BRING TO EVERY HOME

as with joyous hearts and smiling faces they romp and play—when in health—and how conducive to health the games in which they indulge, the outdoor life they enjoy, the cleanly, regular habits they should be taught to form and the wholesome diet of which they should partake. How tenderly their health should be preserved, not by constant medication, but by careful avoidance of every medicine of an injurious or objectionable nature, and if at any time a remedial agent is required, to assist nature, only those of known excellence should be used; remedies which are pure and wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, like the pleasant laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Syrup of Figs has come into general favor in many millions of well informed families, whose estimate of its quality and excellence is based upon personal knowledge and use.

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The Sunday School.

A BAD YESTERDAY'S GOOD TODAY.

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 15 is, "Returning From Captivity." Ezra. i:1-11; ii:64-70; Psa. 126.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Only in the light of today can we understand yesterday; and tomorrow is essential to the completion of today. We have all heard the iterated instruction,

"A day at a time
Is a wholesome rhyme,
A good one to live by,
A day at a time."

Yet a life so lived would get nowhere. Only purpose prevails. Retrospect and prospect are essential to proportion. The Jewish captivity would have been unintelligible and purposeless punishment without the return which is here studied.

The Jews had endured a 70-year-long yesterday, which attuned all their harps to a minor key. The captivity, long prophesied, had been gall of bitterness to every soul that cherished the national hope. Then, suddenly out of the long, dark night, dawned the sun of a new day; Cyrus gave them permission to return to Jerusalem.

The exile had served its purpose of purification and humbling; so, by an unexpected schoolmaster, the disciplined Jews were let out of the hard school and bidden to run home and be good.

"His Day Is Marching On."

Tearful Jeremiah had his part in this glorious news; he did not live to see the great consummation of his prophecy, but his spirit was in the deed. The scriptural narrative links him with the return from captivity. For, as we have already studied, Belshazzar and his brilliant Bablyon were doomed, God's handwriting having so inscribed upon the wall. Cyrus, the tolerant and farsighted Persian king, had succeeded to the throne of Babylonia, as well as to the control of all the known world except Egypt.

Jehovah made Cyrus his tool. How? We do not know. Who can ever tell the motives and influences back of his neighbor's conduct, or even of his own? It may have been Daniel, standing high in the kingdom and close to the throne, who skillfully led Cyrus to this wise decision.

"God moves in a mysterious way His
wonders to perform."

Whatever the agent, the cause was Jehovah. "His truth is marching on," in spite of all and through all. The nub of this ancient lesson is the sovereignty of Jehovah, who is King of kings. The Golden Text interprets the story, "Jehovah hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad," and that passage is to be read with the accent not upon "the great things," or the gladness, but upon "Jehovah."

Two Kings.

Cyrus, the wise and benevolent, figures largely in this story. His judgment was riper and broader than that of the kings who had gone before, like Nebuchadnezzar, for instance. The latter had offended the religious sensibilities of all the peoples whom he had made captive. He carried their gods or their sacred vessels to Babylon and showed them subordinate to the gods of Babylonia. Not so Cyrus. He respected the deepest instincts of the newly-made subjects. By allowing them to remain loyal to their gods and to their old homes, he bound them in loytalty to himself. While it was part of the divine providence for Cyrus to decree this return of the Jewish captives, it also was good politics for Cyrus. Palestine lay as a buffer between the dominions of Cyrus and his unconquered enemy, Egypt. It would be well for him to have in this strategic state a hardy, resolute, loyal people.

Therefore, like refreshing rain from heaven on parched earth that had ceased to hope, fell the proclamation of the Persian ruler. What joy it meant to the faithful, who had been eating out their hearts in despair for half a century or more, we may hardly imagine. Many had died hopeless with a lament for Jerusalem upon their lips. The new generation, young and "practical," had made the best of it by settling down to prosperity in Babylonia. Now, thrilling the hearts of all, comes the proclamation acknowledging the kinship of Jehovah and Cyrus' obligation to build the temple, and giving free permission to whosoever desired to return to go back to the city of David, while those whose free choice was to remain were bidden to help the pilgrims. Cyrus, in a masterstroke of humility or wisdom, put himself on the same plane as the other helpers in the return. In doing God's will, prince and peasant are on a level. The first and highest and only duty of all men, whatever their estate or position, is to carry out the revealed purposes of Jehovah.

Picked Pioneers.

Opportunities are testings. This proclamation and its permission ran like a dividing line among the Jews. Many had, in the easy, adaptable fashion which has always characterized their race, established themselves in various parts of the kingdom. They had prospered and grown rich. Their roots had struck deep in the new soil. Business and social alliances bound them to Babylon. Moreover, Cyrus was a good man. By remaining where they were, they could insure peace and success. So why not stay? In fact, the greatest danger confronting the Jewish nation at this time was that they would, like the ten tribes before them, be merged into the surrounding nations and lose their own identity as a chosen people. This epochal return was nothing less than the salvation of the race.

This free choice offered by Cyrus made certain that the best among the Jews, the most devoted patriots, the most resolute characters, should go down to people this strategic stretch of land for him, bound to him by double ties of loyalty and gratitude. Pioneers are always powerful. Men of force were needed for the rehabilitation of Jersalem. Only men who will greatly dare can greatly do for God or man. This time of choosing was like the choice which confronts every person who considers entrance upon the Christian life. It requires renunciation as well as high purpose. It takes stamina to build the Jerusalem of a Christian character.

The Head of the House.

Naturally, in the return movement, the heads of the old houses led. They were the men of responsibility, accustomed to making momentous decisions. It is a serious burden which any man assumes when he sets out to be the head of a house; marriage has sobered many a frivolous youth into a careful, discerning man. The head of the house has to lead. He must decide for himself and for others. Yet he is no man who shirks this high responsibility of manhood.

Others followed by thousands, in the footsteps of these leaders. The record tells of forty-two thousand returning Jews, as well as seven thousand servants. This summary doubtless includes those who went back later with Nehemiah. The list of servants indicates the character of the returning immigrants. Quite different they from the sort who swarm into a new country by way of Ellis island. They were chosen people, indeed; not all were rich in goods, but all possessed riches of spirit and devotion. They were the sort to undertake the hard march of the caravan with all its obstacles. Journeys to any Jerusalem worth while are never easy; but the goal compensates for the way.

The Stay-at-Homes.

Life is an intricate web, only to be unravelled in heaven. The interdependence of the whole, the relative importance of the different parts are beyond human understanding. We give medals to the men behind the guns whose marksmanship wins battles, but what of the men in overalls whose skill made the gun trustworthy and effective? And what is the share of the grimy men who mine the coal which fed the furnaces, in the achievements of the warship whose speed sets the world a-wonder. We are thrilled by the eloquence of the speaker, and we never remember the mother, the sister, the friend, the father, the teacher whose sacrifice and labors brought him to this point of fitness. Some day we shall understand how all of life is closely linked together. Then, many a woman, instead of seeking a spectacular career for herself, will be willing to spend her life in ministering, say, in the humble capacity of keeping a boarding house for students that will be a real home. It is noble to preach, and they share in the noble service who build pulpits and help equip preachers.

The pilgrims to Jerusalem could not have journeyed without these stay-at-home helpers. This return from exile is a study in co-operation. Some traveled, but others furnished the beasts of burden and food and provisions and gold and silver and equipment, in every way possible strengthening the hands of the travelers. Kings, princes, merchants, farmers, poor widows—all lavished their store upon the rejoicing ones bound for the city of their dreams.

So in the song of gladness, which the return evoked, both stay-at-homes and pilgrims could join. And what an eloquent expression of a nation's heart of thanksgiving is that which we find in Psalm 126, the interpretation of the whole epoch?

"When Jehovah brought back those
that returned to Zion,
We were like unto them that dream.
Then was our mouth filled with laughter,
And our tongue with singing;
Then said they among the nations,
Jehovah hath done great things for
them.
Jehovah hath done great things for us;
Whereof we are glad.
Turn again our captivity, O Jehovah,
As the streams in the south.
They that sow in tears shall reap in
joy.
He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing seeds for sowing,
Shall doubtless come again with joy,
bringing his sheaves with him."

"FOOLING MOTHER."

Bert Walker, of the Osborne Farmer, in his preachment to boys and girls, says:

"Most boys and girls think they are fooling mother. I used to think that way. I am just beginning to realize what a sucker mother made of me. It is the same way with all mothers. It is a good deal easier to fool father than mother. Mother doesn't say as much as father, but she sees twice as far. Just because mother doesn't jump onto you every time you have done something wrong, it is no sign that you have her fooled. She is just giving you enough rope so you will hang yourself. Mother is a whole lot wiser than she gets credit for being. That pleasant smile she gives you when you are putting up some fairy tale would make you feel like a three-cent piece with a hole in it if you could only see what was behind it. Mother fools you every day in the week. And it's a glorious thing for you that she does. She not only fools you, but she fools father, too. Father is always wise and throwing out the impression that he knows something. Mother just goes about her business and says nothing, but she is thinking a whole lot all the time. The next time you attempt to fool mother stop and think a couple of times before getting on the ice. It may save poor mother the humiliation of thinking what a triple-plated chump she has for a son."—Kansas City Journal.

Irish Wit and Humor.

"What passed between yourself and the complainant?" inquired the magistrate in a county court. "I think, sor," replied the worthy Mr. O'Brien, "a half-dozen bricks and a lump of paving-stone."

In "Irish Life and Humor" Mr. Wm. Harvey gives another anecdote of the Irishman's readiness in the court of law.

"Now, Pat," said a magistrate to an old offender, "what brought you here again?"

"Two policemin, sor," was the laconic reply.

"Drunk, I suppose?" queried the magistrate.

"Yes, sor," said Pat; "both av thim."

His Bonds.

"My poor man," said Henpeck, "I sympathize with you."

"Was you ever in de chain gang?" asked the recipient of his sympathy.

"No," said Henpeck, "far worse; my bonds are more galling than yours."

"Gee!" said the malefactor, "you's must have a case of apron strings."—Houston Post.

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SEPTEMBER PREMIUM WATCH

D. C. Thompson, Oakland, Iowa, sent us a club of 110 subscribers last month, and he has been awarded the premium watch offered for the largest club of that month.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The fact that there are two sides to every question makes work for the lawyers.

It is hard to keep from feeling sorry for the wife of the man who insists that there are no women angels.

The substance of it is that Mr. Ramsey has sent Mr. Gould an invitation to come outside and put him out.

Anyhow, the McCurdy family didn't have to worry over the problem of where the next meal was coming from.

President McCall says life insurance men never resign. He must have plagiarized that idea from Senator Depew.

Japan purposes building more warships. This will call for another friendly slap on the shoulder from Johnny Bull.

"I feel like a sponge," says John D. Rockefeller. So do some of the men who have been squeezed by Mr. Rockefeller.

John Mitchell anticipates no trouble between coal miners and operators next spring. Mr. Mitchell is a nice, optimistic man.

Japan has a debt of $1,250,000,000. This looks big until the amount of glory Japan has harvested is taken into consideration.

Mr. Thomas Ryan, of New York, has employed a private chaplain. Like most men, Mr. Ryan probably does his own swearing.

There should be no "Teddy, jr." Let the President's eldest son be referred to as Teddy, and his father as President Roosevelt or Mr. Roosevelt.

There is no truth in the report that the anti-kissing crusade in Iowa was started in order to keep Secretary Shaw and Governor Cummins apart.

A Chicago professor declares that the average American lives beyond his means. This may be accounted for by the fact that the average American eats meat.

Wall street men fear that money will soon become too plentiful. That's where those of us who have paid our dues into the Don't Worry club have the better of the Wall street men.

Mr. Pattison says he would be content with one term as governor. Two years is not a long time, but it has taken Ohio much longer than that to recover from the effects of a Democratic administration.

Mr. Cleveland may console himself with the thought that he has given the club women something to talk about, so that they will not have to devote their sessions to a discussion of absent members.

A Missouri man, right from the apple belt of that state, says that the only thing the Ben Davis apple is good for is to sell. This revives the hope that the Ben Davis may some day be declared an outlaw.

Govenor Hoch says he depends on the prayers of the Kansas women for a renomination. Meanwhile while the women are praying he will doubtless engage in a few earnest conversations with the politicians of the Sunflower state.

The Mutual Life Insurance company has paid President McCurdy and members of his family $4,000,000 in salaries and commissions. President McCurdy has solved the problem of how not to have any poor relations.

Congressman Hull says "deficits are not likely if we make our expenditures come within our income." It ought to please Mr. Hull's constituents to know that while they have been sleeping soundly, their representative has been sitting up late to evolve an astonishing truth.

"Most advice is tainted by the egotism of the giver," says the Washington Post. But why say these unpleasant things while Mr. Bryan is too far away to defend himself?

Former Minister Bowen says the President is inconsistent. After a man has come in contact with the toe of the presidential boot it is quite natural that he have some unpleasant thoughts concerning the man behind it.

The President speaks of the "direct reverse of the truth." That is a dignified and gentlemanly way of stating that a thing is false. It wouldn't go in politics, however. Dressed up in such language, a campaign lie would look like a virtue.

Governor Folk says he is not an angel, which is equivalent to announcing that he expects to stay in Missouri.

Kansas bank deposits now amount to $118,000,000. And still Kansas farmers have a $75,000,000 corn crop that hasn't been husked.

The Filipinos blame the administration for the drought. It is easy to see what Mr. Bryan could do with an audience of Filipinos before him.

One man has been driven to drink at the sight of his wife's new hat. It is but fair to say, however, that probably he was pretty thirsty before he saw the hat.

It is said that Great Britain wants to form an alliance with Russia. This is surprising. Usually Great Britain wouldn't walk on the same side of the street with a nation that had just been licked.

GOOD MANAGEMENT OF OHIO INSTITUTIONS

According to reports received by the board of state charities the institutions of Ohio are being splendidly managed, the operating expenses for the nine months ending August 15 being considerably less, per capita, than for the same period of the previous year.

There are 18,000 persons in the hospitals and reformatory institutions of Ohio. The average per capita cost for the past nine months was $126.82, while for the same period in 1904 it was $130.59, an average reduction of $4.81, a saving in nine months of $86,580. Considering the high prices for necessities, this is an excellent showing, and there is no evidence that any of the wards of the state have been neglected.

The point is this: Under past and present state administrations, beginning, we believe, with that of Governor Bushnell, merit and not politics influenced appointments in these institutions. The man, not his activity and influence in politics, determined the selection and tenure.

These state institutions were the pride of Governors Bushnell and Nash, as they are of Governor Herrick, and the tendency, under Republican administration, is to keep them as much as possible from being made footballs of party politics. Not only is this right, keeping in view the welfare of the unfortunates, but it is likewise economy, as is evidenced by the figures given and by the board of state charities, showing the reduction in per capita cost.

It has always been the policy of Ohio Democrats to "reorganize" these institutions whenever they have been in power. This means the turning out of trained and capable superintendents and subordinates to give place to Democratic politicians. Mr. Pattison, Democratic candidate for governor, while a member of the general assembly under the Campbell administration, voted for the reorganization of the state institutions, and if he should be elected governor would, without doubt, make a clean sweep and turn over the wards of the state to his Democratic henchmen. In view of the satisfactory condition of these institutions would this be wise? Every good citizen must give a negative answer.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The discussion of an alliance between England and Russia is interesting as tending in the direction of a world peace. Conflicting colonial and trade relations have made these two nations natural enemies. Russia designed to be the whole thing in Asia. There is no doubt that had she defeated Japan and entrenched her position solidly on the Pacific, her next operations would have been directed against India.

But her humiliating repulse at the hands of the little brown men has practically transformed the political map. Russia has lost her ambition for territory. Almost coincident wtih the surrender of her paramountcy on the Pacific slope, she received the unpleasant news that England and Japan had entered into a strong defensive alliance. That was the final blow. Not as long as that compact exists can she hope to regain her prestige in Asia.

Now the czar needs all his resources to build up his crumbling empire. If he can make peace with England he can devote his entire attention to internal affairs. He won't need to keep an army in Asia to watch operations in India. He can reduce his expenses by millions of roubles and rapidly recoup himself for the severe losses he sustained in the Manchurian campaign.

Moreover, the czar realizes that universal peace is the popular thing today. The world is weary of bloodletting. The two new powers that have come to play a very important part in international life—this country and Japan—are for peace. England and France want peace. Despite efforts to show the contrary, it is believed that Germany wants peace. Against the united opinion of these all-powerful peoples, the czar is not disposed to stand out. And he realizes that he can make better terms with England today than he can a few years later, when the Briton shall have fully recovered from the effects of the unpopular Boer conflict, and perhaps contracted another fit of war fever.

If the bear and the lion can come to terms, then, indeed, are we near to universal peace.

FORCING TRAMPS TO WORK.

The other day the Michigan Central railroad company adopted a novel method of securing men to perform some required labor on its property at West Toledo. There is a scarcity of help and the company had experienced considerable difficulty. As an extreme measure the foreman rounded up a lot of hobos and gave them their choice of earning $1.75 per day or going to the police station.

Several accepted the hard alternative and went to work. A few after they had tested the real article of labor balked and jumped their job, not even waiting to collect their earnings. But the experiment was in a measure satisfactory.

Railroad men are now wondering if this experiment does not offer a solution to an unpleasant feature of railroad operation. Large numbers of tramps are always hanging around railroad yards, waiting for a chance to steal a ride or confiscate property. Threats of arrest have not been sufficiently terrifying to drive these fellows away. But most of them hate work and if the railroads adopt the Michigan Central's method, it is likely that these hobos will take to the woods.

RAMSEY AND GOULD.

The fight for control of the Wabash between Joseph Ramsey, Jr., and George Gould reached an acute stage Thursday when the directors of the road removed Mr. Ramsey from the presidency and installed in his place Mr. F. A. Delano. This action was no doubt precipitated by Ramsey himself in applying to the United States court at St. Louis for an injunction restraining the Gould crowd from voting stock at the meeting which will be held next week in this city.

Railroad men profess to see in these preliminary skirmishes the beginning of a long battle between corporate interests. It is claimed that Mr. Ramsey has the backing of the Pennsylvania and the Rockefeller group, while Gould is allied with Western Union and other powerful corporations. The Pennsylvania is interested in keeping the Wabash from the Atlantic seaboard. It was only through the clever work of Mr. Ramsey that the Wabash succeeded n securing entrance to Pittsburg, and when that was accomplished it was supposed that the battle was at an end. But just when the Wabash seemed to hove won a big victory over its outside enemies, there was a disagreement in its own household. The breach between Gould and Ramsey developed suddenly and has been growing wider every day. Efforts were made to patch up a truce but without avail, and now it looks as if it were to be a battle to the death.

Toledo people are intensely interested in the struggle because the Wabash is one of the most important lines entering here. It is feared that the pending fight may delay contemplated improvements, if it does not result in a complete change of program which had for its ultimate purpose the transformation of the Wabash into a great transcontinental route. As to the real merits of the controversy there is divided opinion, as there must necessarily be in every case where the public is not informed as to all the facts.

CAPITAL'S GREAT BLUNDER.

It is occurrences like the one in Indianapolis the other day when the city officials discovered that the illuminating gas company was pumping air into the pipes and selling it for lighting purposes, that tend to widen the breach between corporations and the people. It is estimated that the company by this fraud was adding $20,000 per year to its earnings which were probably already too large, but the exposure will cost it whatever of public confidence it still retained. The stockholders would be justified in forcing the recognition of every man who had anything to do with the steal, for a more foolish investment could not have been made.

And the misfortune of it is that the distrust created by this "air-gas" scheme doesn't confine itself to Indianapolis. In every city in this country where gas is furnished by a corporation, the question is being asked: "Wonder if our gas makers are playing the same game on us? The gas is mighty poor." Investigations have already been set on foot in some cities to ascertain if a like fraud is being perpetrated on the people.

It seems passing strange that capital can be so blind to its own interests. For years the people have been content to take whatever the corporations chose to give them, heedless of the fact that they were being robbed, but there is evidence on every hand that the tables are turned. It is the corporations now that appear to be sleeping while the people are alert and watchful. The commercial pendulum is swinging to the other extreme. Capital is in bad favor, and it is a pastime with the masses to express contempt for it. Out of the situation is growing a feverish desire with the people to take matters in their own keeping and leave the corporations to shift for themselves. Municipal and governmental ownership are becoming forms of political mania which, if not checked, will plunge the nation in a period of socialism that may ultimately result in actual revolution.

It is time for both sides to pause and take counsel. No country can be prosperous without capital to develop its resources, nor can a country be thoroughly united where discontent is written on the brow of every man. But because capital is essential to growth and expansion, it is not indispensable to existence. Therefore it should not be arrogant nor unjust. Its honest earning capacity can be determined to a nicety, and when more is demanded trouble begins. Corporate interests must come to realize that they can no longer play a deception on the public which is growing insistent for its rights. There must be arbitration on both sides. In the exuberance of their awakening, the people will make a fatal mistake if they fail to recognize corporate interests. The happiest condition is where there is a perfect understanding between these two forces, where each appreciates the full measure of its dependence on the other, where each invites the confidence of the other. In this way only can a country enjoy to the limit the blessings Providence has bestowed on it.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS

The action recently taken by the Republicans of Massachusetts in state convention is remarkable as showing the growth of tariff revision sentiment. That rock-ribbed fastness of the Home Market club, spoke for revision and the distinguished Senator Lodge himself, hitherto a strong stand-patter, declared that the tariff schedules should be changed by the friends of protection.

It was a propitious sign, too, that the radicals, headed by the irrepressible Foss, did not insist on forcing their claims for reciprocal trade relations, but declared themselves satisfied with the concessions made by the standpatters. It is a hopeful indication that the Republicans of the Old Bay state will go into the fight this fall united.

Both wings of the party in Massachusetts are as firm as admantine for the upholding of the great principle of protection. There is an honest difference of opinion as to the extent revision should take, and happily in this respect each has met the other half way. The tariff plank fulfills this condition admirably and is in line with the conservative thought of the party.

The nomination of Curtis Guild, jr., who is a prominent revisionist, for governor, and the harmony that has been brought out of the controversy over the tariff, promise the Republican party in Massachusetts a victory of the good old-fashioned kind.

INSURANCE BLACKMAIL.

The statement of President McCall, of the New York Life Insurance company, that, in his opinion, nearly three-fourths of the legislation aimed at life insurance are blackmailing bills, will scarcely produce a sensation among those who have been following the trend of state legislation, although he may be extreme in his estimate of the proportion of such bills. But the same may be said of railroad and other corporations.

There is no doubt that there are men in every state who make a practice of this sort of thing. In some cases, members of the legislatures themselves are the originators, but more likely an outsider will frame a scheme to harass the corporations, and, by adroit wording, will conceal the real motive in a semblance of honest purpose. The bill is given to a gullible legislator who fails to discover its true intent, and who hopes to gain prestige by securing its passage.

But, after all, the mischief must rest largely on the corporations. If, instead of compromising with the evil and submitting to blackmail, they would take the people into their confidence and expose the fraud, there would be a speedy end to it. If it could be shown that a legislator was primarily responsible, he would be returned to private life on short order, and if he were being used as a pliant tool, the error of his course would make itself manifest.

The surest way to promote corruption is to make peace with a blackmailer, the most despicable creature on the face of the earth.

POLITICS AND LIFE INSURANCE

The entire country is studying the developments of the life insurance scandal. Every day fresh revelations come from New York of frenzied financiering on the part of insurance officials, of their activity in an effort to control legislation and to direct the politics of state and nation.

The money that the policy holders intrusted to these mammoth corporations has been used by the officials at will. Speculation seems to have grown amazingly popular with them. If they won, they took most of the profits, turning back into the company treasuries whatever they saw fit. If they lost, the transaction was carried through a maze of collateral trust companies in order to involve it in doubt and uncertainty. Apparently the sole aim of these manipulators was to escape the clutches of the law.

Little wonder, then, that the people of the nation are aroused to righteous indignation. Little wonder that they are losing faith in the integrity of insurance officials, and are demanding that the business in which they have invested their earnings shall be placed under government supervision and such safeguards thrown about the treasuries that no corrupt and speculating officer can get at them. More than that, they are demanding the utter divorcement of these men from politics. The president of an insurance company that is handling enormous sums of the people's money has no right to mix in politics, has no right to seek an office, the very nature of which may make the two interests antagonistic. He should not be in a position where he can force legislation inimical to the welfare of the people, but favorable to his pocketbook, nor where he can veto legislation that may affect the financial interest of his corporation, although beneficial to its directors. No man can afford to take upon himself a dual obligation of this kind, and the people won't knowingly permit it.

THE OHIO HEN.

Imbued with the Ohio idea not only to do everything well, but to do it with spirit and vim, the Ohio hens last year, according to the bulletin of the board of agriculture, laid 765,323,332 eggs, or 63,600,000 dozens.

This is "going some."

That means twelve dozen eggs for each man, woman and child in the state.

But while the Ohio hen was busy the Buckeye men and women, little and big, appreciated her efforts, for they consumed all but 2,000,000 dozens of these eggs, demonstrating they know a good thing when they see it.

More power to the Ohio hen, for she must provide for a state of egg-eaters.

CHARLES HENRY GROSVENOR

The political obituary of the dean of the Ohio congressional delegation has been written a number of times. Prior to the opening of the last half dozen congressional campaigns the opponents of that political veteran have given out the information that they had his scalp securely fixed to their belts, but at conventions he has confounded his enemies and walked off with the nominations.

For a score of years Gen. Grosvenor has sat in congress and has been recognized as a party leader. He was never considered over-modest, and at times he has ridden rough shod over members of his own party as well as Democrats. This course has made him enemies. Gen. Grosvenor went to the Philippines this summer with the Taft party and during his absence the Republican opposition in the Eleventh district has been busy laying ropes for his undoing, and so persistent have they been that it really looks as if they have all but encompassed his defeat.

The congressional committee is in control of his enemies, and only a few days ago this committee at a meeting held outside the district recognized the anti-Grosvenor organizations in Athens and Hocking counties, and it now seems certain that Mr. Grosvenor will not be able to control the delegation from his home county. Taking advantage of the general's absence the convention has been called for next February at Lancaster.

What Gen. Grosvenor will do remains to be seen. He was never known to shirk a fight, and if he desires to return to congress he will probably get busy and may do as he has so often done—snatch victory from defeat. Developments in the Eleventh district will be watched with interest by the whole country.

DISPENSARY SYSTEM A FAILURE

After thirteen years of trial South Carolina is about to abandon its dispensary system as a means of regulating the liquor traffic. During that time the business has been under state control. Ben Tillman is responsible for the system, having inspired the necessary legislation as an improvement on prohibition, which received a majority of the votes cast at the election in 1892. But because there was not a majority of the state vote, Tillman declared that he was not bound to accept the verdict and the dispensary system was introduced instead.

This was nothing more nor less than state ownership of the whisky traffic, and it is well for the advocates of government ownership to note why it is a pronounced failure. The members of the state board were paid a nominal salary of $400 a year, but it is charged that several of them have grown mysteriously rich. From covert insinuation of dishonesty it has reached a point where even Tillman, the father of the movement, declares openly that the system is honeycombed with graft. The legislature recently appointed an investigating committee and sworn charges of corruption have been made. Now there is an almost universal demand for the abolition of the system.

Under the provisions of a law passed in 1896, counties are permitted to decide whether they shall operate under prohibition under the dispensary system, or under local option, and several have already decided for prohibition. It will not be surprising if the scandal of the dispensary system drives the state into the extreme of prohibiting the sale of liquors.

But why should not South Carolina profit by the experience of commonwealths that have given prohibition a thorough trial? Admitting that that is the most desirable condition, it has not been found practical. In every state where it has been invoked it has given rise to all sorts of crimes against morality. Smuggling, surreptitious traffic and perjury have followed in its wake. Violators of the law have foisted inferior and impure liquors upon their customers at high prices. On the other hand, prohibitionists have found that a high tax with the local option feature has brought about the best results. States that have tried the two systems find the greater efficacy in the high tax. It drives out the groggery. It forces the saloonkeeper to keep his place in order. It provides a revenue for the proper maintenance of the charges which the saloon thrusts upon society. And with the local option feature attachment, it enables a township or municipality to eliminate the traffic altogether if the people so will. South Carolina must come to it in time even though like some other states, it first passes through an era of fictitious prohibition.

LOOMIS AND BOWEN.

In making public the correspondence between himself and Francis B. Loomis concerning the Bowen scandal, President Roosevelt has undertaken to set his assistant secretary of state right before the American people. The two letters are interesting as showing a difference of opinion between the late Secretary Hay, who apparently had unbounded confidence in Mr. Loomis, and Secretary of War Taft, who, after making a thorough investigation of the Bowen affair, considered it his duty to criticise a diplomat for engaging in commercial enterprises in the country to which he is accredited. This report the President approved, and it is to be observed that he does not suggest to Mr. Loomis that he desires to change his views.

The correspondence brings out two features of public interest—one that Hay had a strong aversion to Bowen, whom he charges with disloyalty and treachery; the other, that Mr. Loomis himself makes announcement of his retirement from public service. If the late secretary's accusations against Bowen are matters of proof, it would appear that the ex-minister to Venezuela deserved a more severe punishment than dismissal, while no amount of correspondence will convince the people that the government will lose by the retirement of Mr. Loomis.

POSTPONEMENT PERHAPS, NOT ABANDONMENT

It is given out from Washington with an air of semi-authority that President Roosevelt will not discuss the tariff in his forthcoming message, and there is an inference implied that he has concluded there should be no revision. If it is true that he has abandoned his intention of recommending a change in the Dingley schedule, The Blade ventures to say that it is not because he has modified his views on that subject.

As everyone knows, President Roosevelt's heart is set on bringing about a reform in railroad rates. He believes religiously in a government supervision that will put an effectual check on rebates, discriminations and unreasonable charges. He knows, as everyone else knows, that there is a radical defect in the present system. He knows, too, that this defect spreads to almost every branch of human activity. He thinks that he can confer a lasting benefit on the people if he can discover and apply that remedy. He looks upon the existing condition as threatening the country's prosperity, as militating against the many to the benefit of the few, even more acutely than do the inequalities of the Dingley bill.

It is the President's nature to grapple the most pressing questions first, and if he is silent on the Dingley bill in the message he is now preparing, it is because he regards the railroad rate question as paramount, and its solution most urgent. That important matter out of the way, the stand-patters may rest assured that he will return to the tariff question and thresh it out with all his accustomed vigor. The President is too close to the people not to know that they are demanding of the Republican party revision, and he is too well versed in commercial life not to know that this demand is both just and reasonable. As to the extent of this revision, as to how it shall be brought about, these are problems a Republican congress must determine.

BURTON, OF OHIO.

It will be a matter of pride and satisfaction to citizens of Ohio, regardless of party, if Speaker Cannon should select Congressman Theodore Burton for the head of the appropriations committee to succeed Mr. Hennenway, of Indiana, who is now a United States senator. The expressions of confidence on the part of Mr. Burton's colleagues is evidence that he is as popular away from home as he is in Ohio.

Mr. Burton has been a member of the house for fourteen years, and is now recognized as a leader in that body. He is a thorough student of governmental affairs, a ready and convincing debater and a statesman broad enough to take the entire country within his grasp. He has made a splendid record at the head of the rivers and harbors committee, and so thoroughly has he mastered the details of his work that the whole country looks to him as an authority.

The chairmanship of the appropriations committee would give Mr. Burton yet wider scope for his intellectual powers, and he would be able to perform even greater service to the country. Ohio believes Speaker Cannon too wise to overlook the Cleveland congressman.

Mr. Rockefeller says money isn't the only thing in the world. Wonder what he's going after next?

Rev. Dr. Huntington says he never saw an angel with whiskers. Looks as if he had a splendid chance to get up an argument with Dr. Dowie on that question.

Another man has found a sure cure for consumption. Later you will probably be able to find it at all druggists' on a shelf occupied by several other sure cures for the same disease.

Secretary Taft explains that Mr. Bowen misunderstood the President. He may have misinterpreted his language, but he certainly had a ful understanding of what happened.

Cathedral Angels Which the Sculptor Must Make Look Like Men

STATUES FOR CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE WHICH ARE TO BE CHANGED.

Whether angels should be represented as of the masculine or feminine gender has caused much perturbation among members of the building committee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, New York city. Two clergymen of the committee have raised objection because the models for two angels that are to adorn the Belmont Memorial Chapel are women angels.

"I must confess I never saw an angel with whiskers," said the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington when questioned as to the objection.

"Or a mustache, doctor?" he was asked.

"No. Nor a mustache," he replied.

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "we know very little about angels. I never saw an angel myself. Angels, indeed, are something that we are inclined to be agnostic about."

Sculptor Guntzen Mothe-Borgiun, who executed the work, wouldn't admit that he took issue with his critics as to the sex by which he should have typified these saints.

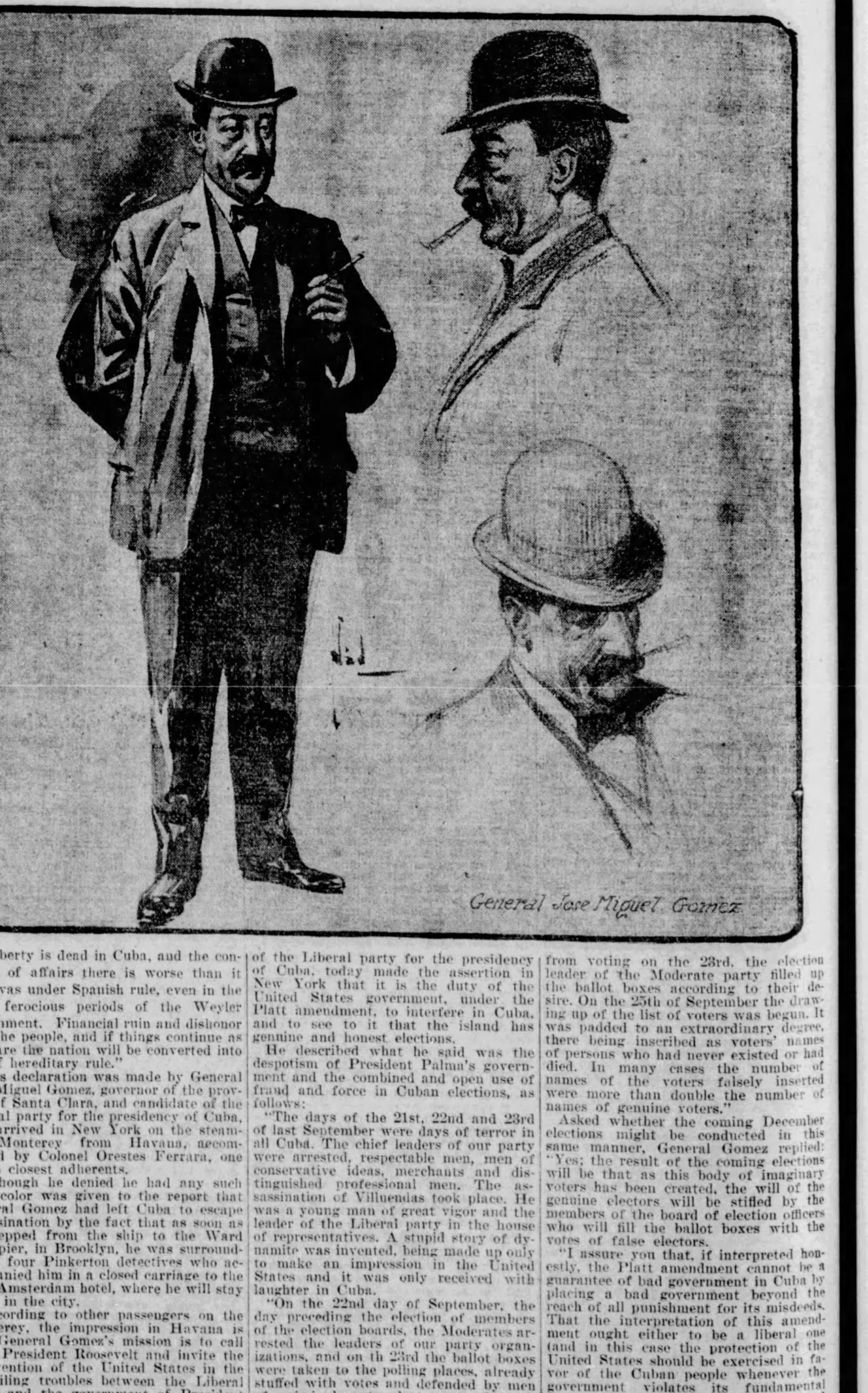
"I feel that my studies in Biblical tradition have been light," he said, "but I am willing to represent the two periods in Christ's life just as my critics suggest."

Another artist pointed out that the whole idea of the angels was borrowed from the Roman Catholic church, and that it had always chosen the female form.

"The Angel Gabriel, the angel of the Annunciation," said this artist, "is a female, according to Donatello, and all Fra Angelico's angels are females. And let me tell you something: While all the Episcopalian clergymen will always warn you against Catholic models, when they want anything done they bring you Catholic models or Roman Catholic pictures.

"Take all the old masters and as a rule you will find that the female face and form are given to angels. These new male angels of the Episcopalian clergymen will be a laughing stock. Their ideas are the most ridiculous I have ever heard of and are certainly enough to make angels weep."

Gen. Gomez, Who Attacks Palma Government.



"Liberty is dead in Cuba, and the condition of affairs there is worse than it ever was under Spanish rule, even in the most ferocious periods of the Weyler government. Financial ruin and dishonor face the people, and if things continue as they are the nation will be converted into one of hereditary rule."

This declaration was made by General Jose Miguel Gomez, governor of the province of Santa Clara, and candidate of the Liberal party for the presidency of Cuba, who arrived in New York on the steamship Monterey from Havana, accompanied by Colonel Orestes Ferrara, one of his closest adherents.

Although he denied he had any such fear, color was given to the report that General Gomez had left Cuba to escape assassination by the fact that as soon as he stepped from the ship to the Ward Line pier, in Brooklyn, he was surrounded by four Pinkerton detectives who accompanied him in a closed carriage to the New Amsterdam hotel, where he will stay while in the city.

According to other passengers on the Monterey, the impression in Havana is that General Gomez's mission is to call upon President Roosevelt and invite the intervention of the United States in the prevailing troubles between the Liberal party and the government of President Palma, but when questioned about this the general said he had no present idea of doing so, although he would be very glad if he could enlist public sentiment and sympathy in the cause of reason and justice for the whole people.

General Gomez, who is the candidate of the Liberal party for the presidency of Cuba, today made the assertion in New York that it is the duty of the United States government, under the Platt amendment, to see that the island has genuine and honest elections.

He described what he said was the despotism of President Palma's government and the use of force by the party of fraud and force in Cuban elections, as follows:

"The days of the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of last September were days of terror in all Cuba. The chief leaders of our party were imprisoned, respectable men, many of conservative ideas, merchants and distinguished professional men. The assassination of Villuendas took place, [illegible] A stupid story of dynamite was invented, being made up only to make an impression in the United States and it was only received with laughter in Cuba.

"On the 22nd day of September, the day preceding the election of members of the election boards, the Moderates arrested the leaders of our party organizations, and on th 23rd the ballot boxes were taken to the polling places, already stuffed with votes and defended by men of criminal antecedents, armed with rifles; and also by the Rural Guard and the municipal police. Wherever the members of our party resisted, they were fired upon. In the province of Santa Clara, there were many killed and wounded.

"After having prevented the Liberals from voting on the 23rd, the election leader of the Moderate party filled up the ballot boxes [illegible]. On the 25th of September the [illegible] of the list of voters was [illegible]. It was padded to an extraordinary degree, there being inscribed as voters' names of persons who had died [illegible]. In many cases the number of the voters falsely inserted were more than the number of genuine voters."

Asked whether the coming December elections would be conducted in the same manner, General Gomez replied: "Yes, the result of the coming elections will be [illegible] imaginary voters has been created, the will of the genuine voters will be stifled by the members of the board of election officers who will fill the ballot boxes with the votes of false electors.

"I assure you that, if interpreted honestly, the Platt amendment cannot be a guarantee of bad government in Cuba by placing a bad government beyond the reach of all punishment for its misdeeds. That the interpretation of this amendment ought either to be a liberal one (and in this case the protection of the United States should be exercised in favor of the Cuban people whenever the government violates its fundamental rights of foreigners are not interfered with.

"It would not be difficult for the government of the United States to ascertain the truth of what I have asserted, and to see to it that here are genuine and honest elections, which is all that we ask."

Current Events.

Discovery of a cure for tuberculosis is announced by Professor Behring, a specialist of Paris.

Bishop Potter, before sailing for extended trip abroad, says woman suffrage is a matter of education and fitness.

Republicans of New York unanimously nominate Charles E. Hughes, the insurance investigator, for mayor.

Russians propose a direct steamship line to New York, in hope of creating better trade relations with the United States.

President Roosevelt declares no other question before the American people is so important as that of the regulation of railroad rates.

Secretary Root promises Baron Rosen to make response accepting czar's proposition for reconvention of The Hague peace conference.

A strong movement is on foot in both countries to bind Great Britain and Russia by a new treaty.

Massachusetts Republicans in state convention in Boston declare for tariff revision and nominate a ticket headed by Curtis Guild, jr.

Members of the interstate commerce law convention charge the railroads with making plans to pack the coming gathering to defeat rate action.

Representative Townsend, having obtained the President's consent to his amended freight rate bill, announces the measure will be pushed.

Payroll of the Mutual Life Insurance company is laid bare, showing President McCurdy gets $150,000 a year and that many relatives hold fat jobs.

General Gomez, in New York, accuses President Palma, of Cuba, with using fraud and force and appeals to the United States to end reign of anarchy on the island.

Gassaway Davis, favorite nephew of Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, and heir presumptive to $10,000,000, after working as a fireman at the Homestead steel works, disappears, and his relatives are searching frantically for him.

Samuel Gompers tells the municipal ownership commission of the National Civic Federation that ownership from workingman's standpoint is impracticable.

Fund of $200,000 to found a school for socialism in this country, has been given by Mrs. E. D. Rand, mother-in-law of Professor Herron, who died in Florence, Italy, recently.

Democrats of New York city adopt resolutions praising President Roosevelt for the work in ending the Russo-Japanese war, at the convention which names George B. McClellan for mayor.

Pat Crowe, the Cudahy kidnaper, under arrest in Butte, Mont., gives the details of a plot to steal John D. Rockefeller and hold him for a $2,000,000 ransom. Plans upset by a partner's fears.

Members of the family of President McCurdy, of the Mutual Life, are enriched by millions of insurance funds paid in salaries and commissions, according to testimony before the New York legislative investigating committee.

President McCall, of the New York Life Insurance company, on the witness stand before the New York legislative committee admits that he obtained a personal loan of $75,000 at 1½ per cent from the Metropolitan Life, although he is a director in the latter company.

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Pikeville, Tenn., Oct. 2, 1905.

Toledo Blade Co.:

Gentlemen—Your washer came just as I started to my summer resort. We would begin washing after breakfast wash for ten in family and get through by 9 o'clock. I consider it first class and exactly as represented.

Yours for clean clothes,
C. B. HART.

Huntertown, Allen Co., Ind., Oct. 3, 1905.

Toledo Blade Co., Toledo, O.:

Gentlemen—I can speak in the highest terms of the Blade Washing Machine. It does the work well. I can cheerfully recommend it to every family that wants to buy a washing machine. Respectfully yours,

DR. L. HOUGHTON.

Danbury, Conn., Sept. 25, 1905.

Gentlemen—I will say that the Blade washer is just grand. It washes splendid I would not think of getting along without it. My neighbors have many kinds of washers, but none that can compare with mine.

Yours truly,
ROBERT D. KNAPP,
Danbury, Conn.

Dueber-Hampden Watches

During the past season we received so many letters from our subscribers asking for prices on Dueber-Hampden Watches that we decided this season to add these popular watches to our list.

The Dueber-Hampden watches are noted for their accuracy and reliability as timekeepers, and we guarantee our readers entire satisfaction in the purchase of any of these watches.

We furnish these watches in 25 and 20-year gold filled hunting and open face cases. The open face cases are screw back and bevel and dust proof.

The Dueber-Hampden watches are all stem winders, and lever set. The lever set is considered superior to the stem set as it is less liable to get out of order.

We send the watches by registered mail, all charges prepaid by us. In this list the men's watches are 18 size; the ladies' watches 3-O size.

The prices quoted on the 25-year cases are for plain and engine turned. An extra charge of $1.00 is made for hand engraved, hunting cases, and 75 cents for open face cases. The prices on 20-year cases are for plain, engine turned or engraved.

25-Year Cases.

No. 10, Hunting, 7 jewels	$13.50
No. 11, Open face, 7 jewels	$11.00
No. 12, Hunting, 15 jewels	$15.00
No. 13, Open face, 15 jewels	$13.00

20-Year Cases.

No. 14, Hunting, 7 jewels	$11.00
No. 15, Open face, 7 jewels	$ 9.00
No. 16, Hunting, 15 jewels	$12.50
No. 17, Open face, 15 jewels	$10.50

Men's Nickel Silver Cases.

No. 18, Open face, 7 jewels	$5.30
No. 19, Open face, 15 jewels	$6.75

3-0 Size, 14-K., 25-Year Gold Filled Hunting Cases.

The 3-O size is the smallest ladies' watch made, and may be worn on the breast as a chatelaine. The 3-O size is the popular watch now for ladies.

The Four Hundred, 17 jewels	$18.00
The Diadem, 15 jewels	$16.50
Molly Stark, 7 jewels	$13.50

These are the daintiest ladies' watches made.

Chatelaine Pins.

We can furnish a very handsome gold filled Chatelaine Pin for.... $1.00

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Special Offer to Boys and Girls

We will give a 14k. solid gold, diamond point fountain pen, or a gold filled signet ring free to every boy or girl—who will do a little work for us. Write for particulars.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

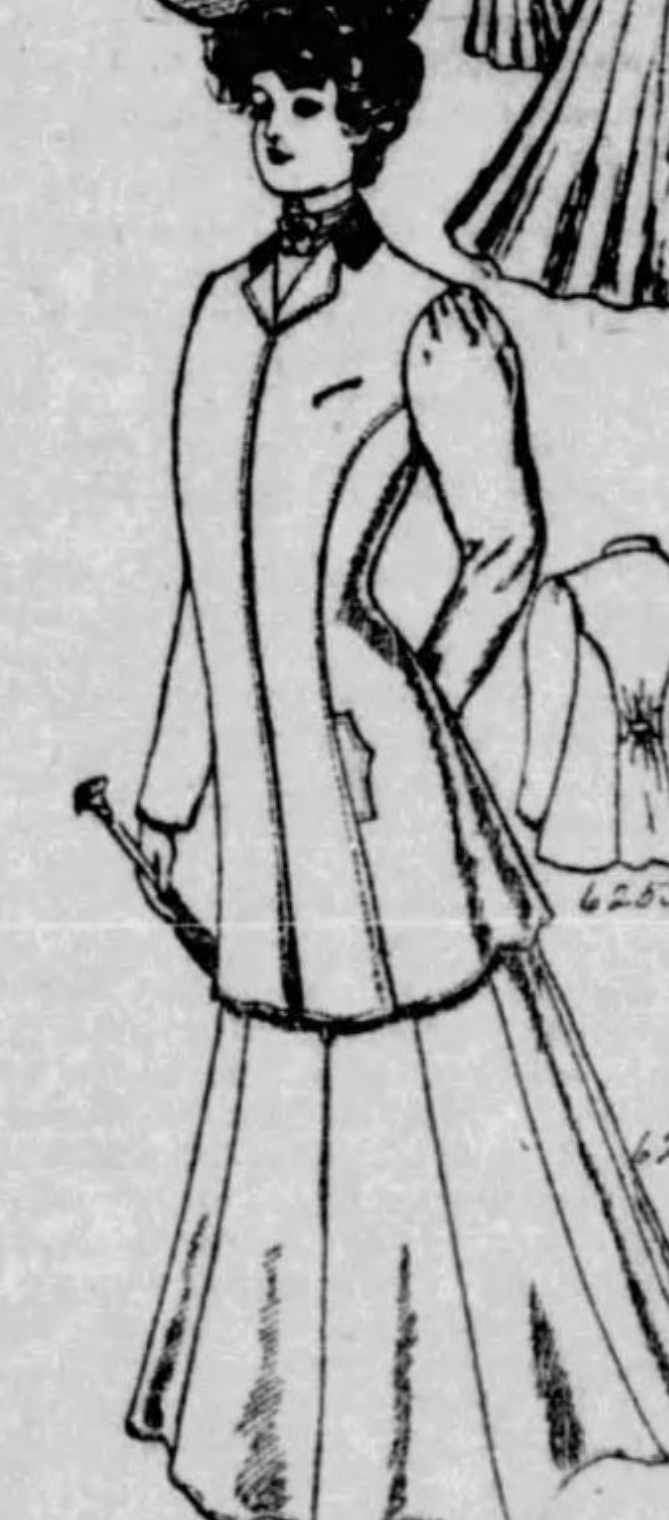
BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6255—6256—Lady's Suit.

The tailor is riding high in the fashion world this season as the tailored suit is the prime necessity of every well dressed woman. She may do without a ball gown or an afternoon gown for home wear but she must have a street suit. It is the one gown in which she is seen oftenest by her family and friends and it is in a measure the one suit by which her sartorial reputation is judged. This being so it is well first to have a new, up-to-date model and then one which is not beyond the skill of the home dressmaker, if it is to be made at home. Such a model is shown. The coat is in half-fitting style and cut in such a manner as to make adjustment easiest. The seams in front and back extend to the armhole instead of the shoulder and the back is adjusted by straps.

The coat which is a straight front, fastens with a fly so there are no buttonholes to work and no fancy buttons to buy. The skirt is in seven-gore flare style and is in round length. The only finish necessary is rows of stitching at the lower edge and along the seams. Plain colored cheviots, serges, broadcloth and worsted suitings are all modish and suitable to the design. For the medium size the suit demands 9¾ yards of 44-inch material.

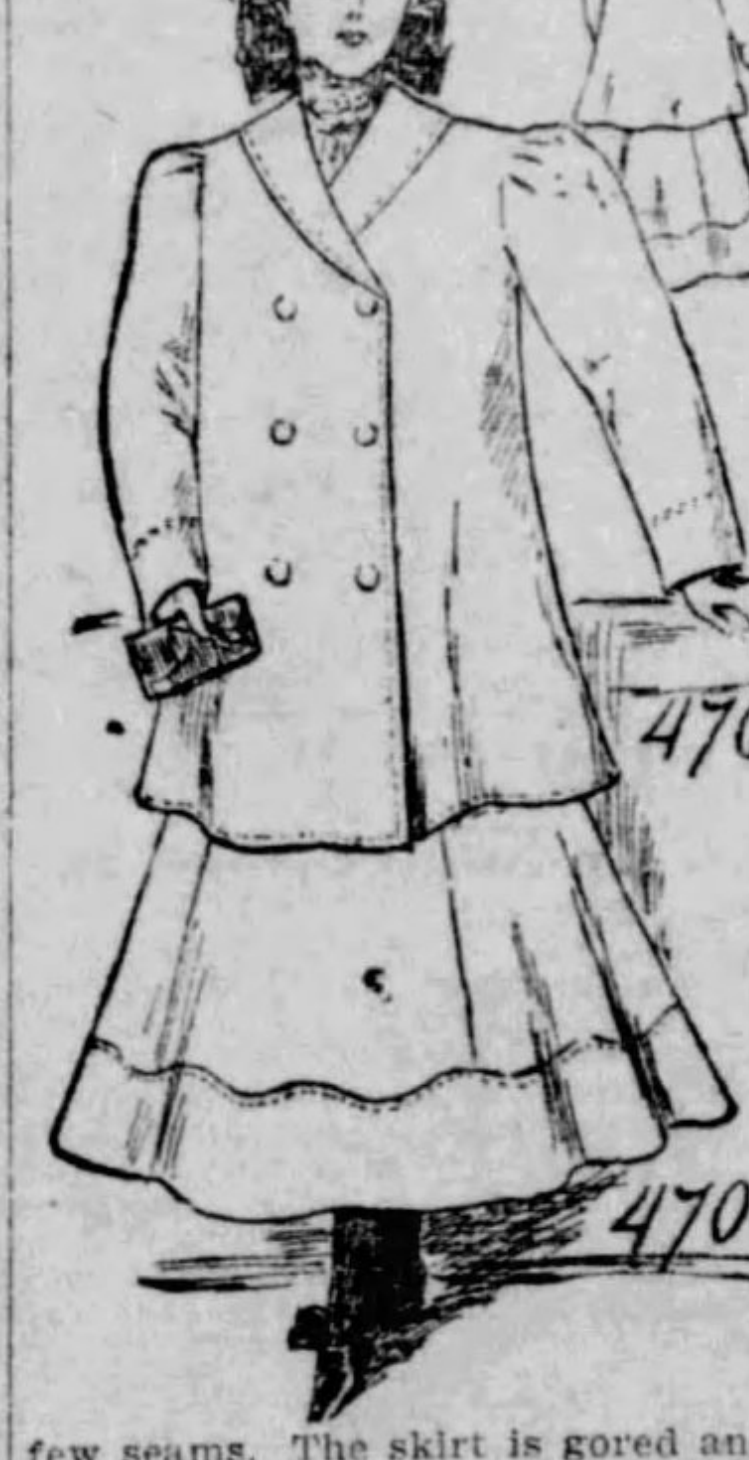


Two patterns—6255, sizes, 32 to 44 inches, bust measure; 6256, sizes, 20 to 35 inches waist.

The price of these patterns is 20c, but either will be sent upon receipt of 10c.

4703—4704—A Trim Coat Suit.

The loose three-quarter coat is one of the best styles for the growing girl as it is easily slipped on and off and hangs with equal grace upon the slender and the full figure. A young girl gives her suits hard wear and the less trimmed they are the better suited to retain their good looks. Here are models for coat and skirt which may easily be made at home as they require almost no fitting and have few seams. The skirt is gored and hangs in graceful folds from a smoothly fitting top. The coat closes in double breasted manner, being the best style for undeveloped figures. Serge, cheviot, broadcloth, kersey or homespun are all excellent materials and serviceable. The medium size requires 5 yards of 26-inch material.

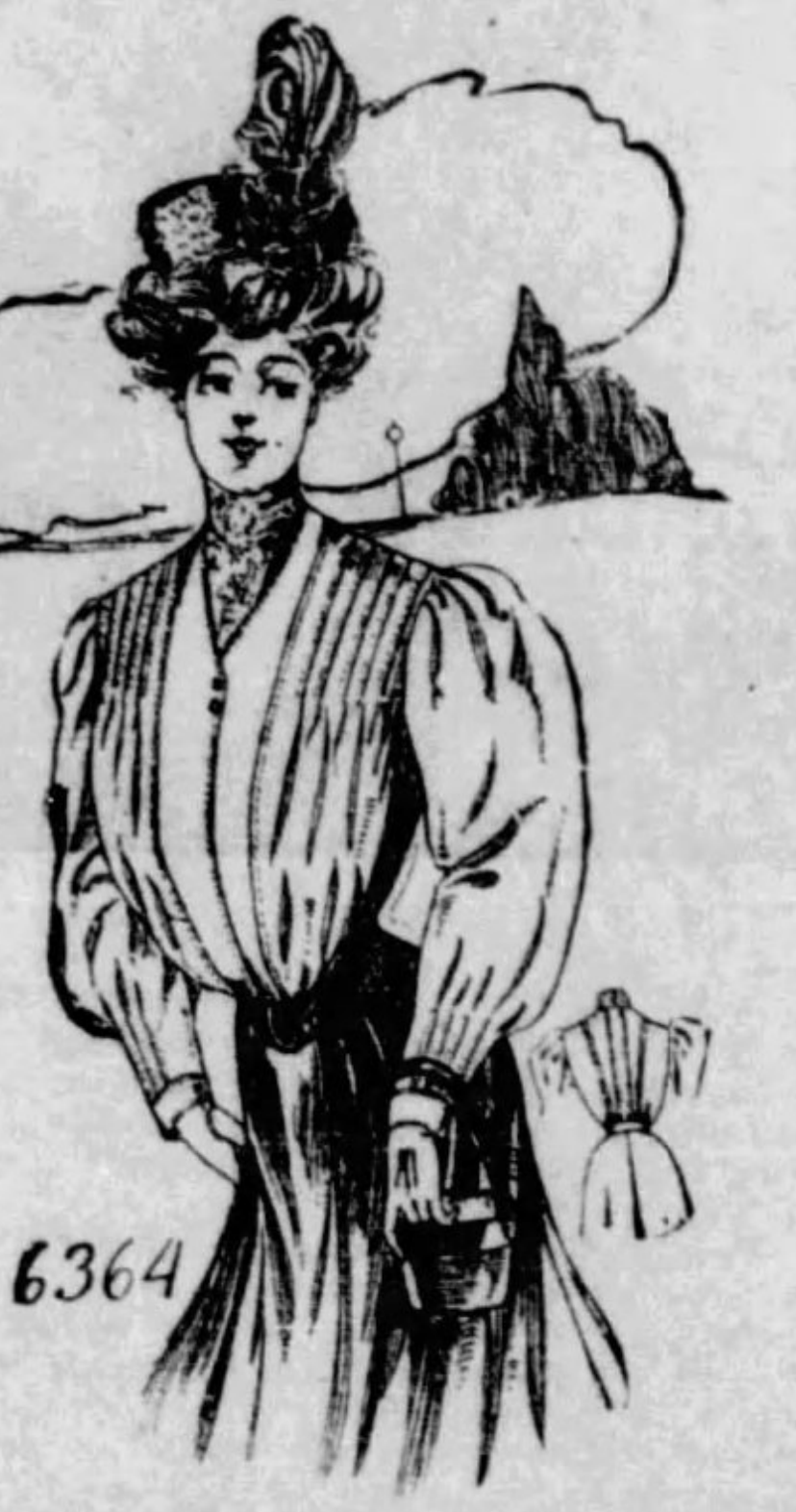


Two patterns—4703, sizes 10 to 16 years; 4704, same sizes.

The price of these patterns is 20c, but either will be sent upon receipt of $10.

6364—An Attractive Blouse.

The feminine wardrobe is like the London omnibus—always room for one more. That is especially true if the article of apparel is peculiarly fitted to the wearer's needs. The separate waist is becoming more and more the dependence of woman's gowning, and without several she is not "properly clothed and in her right mind." Here is a suggestion for a waist with narrow tucks on the shoulders and in back, as well as simulating deep cuffs on the sleeves. A pretty chemisette completes the neck. The design is excellent for street or house wear and suitable to a wide variety of materials. A cashmere or silk will develop it charmingly, as well as any washing fabric. Buttons may trim the front if desired. For the medium sizes 3¾ yards of 27-inch material are needed.



6364—Sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust.

CURE FOR WIFE BEATERS

New York Judge Inflicts Severe Penalties on Two.

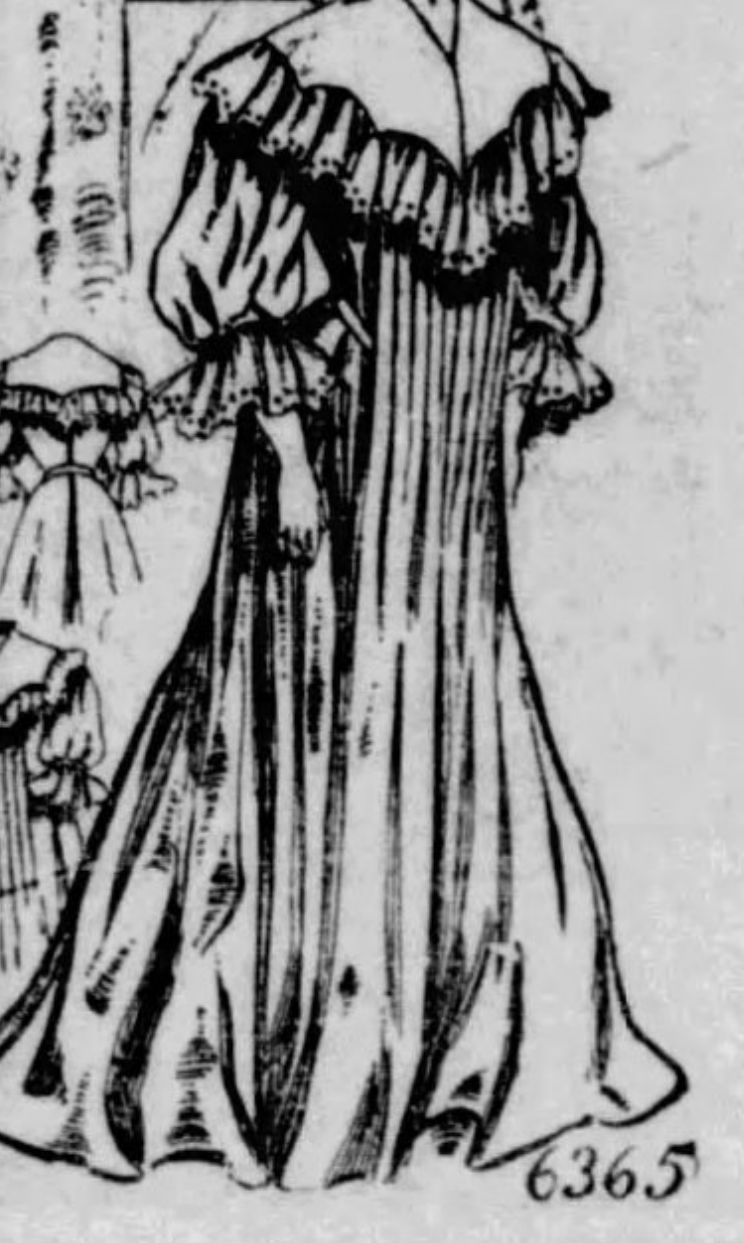
New York, Oct. 4.—Frank McDonald, convicted of beating his wife, was sentenced in the court of special sessions to one year at hard labor in the county penitentiary and to pay $500 fine, the extreme penalty under the law.

James Cumisky, for knocking down his wife, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

The court announced that hereafter wife beaters must expect the utmost punishment permitted by the law and that intoxication would not be accepted as a plea in mitigation.

6365—A Graceful Morning Gown.

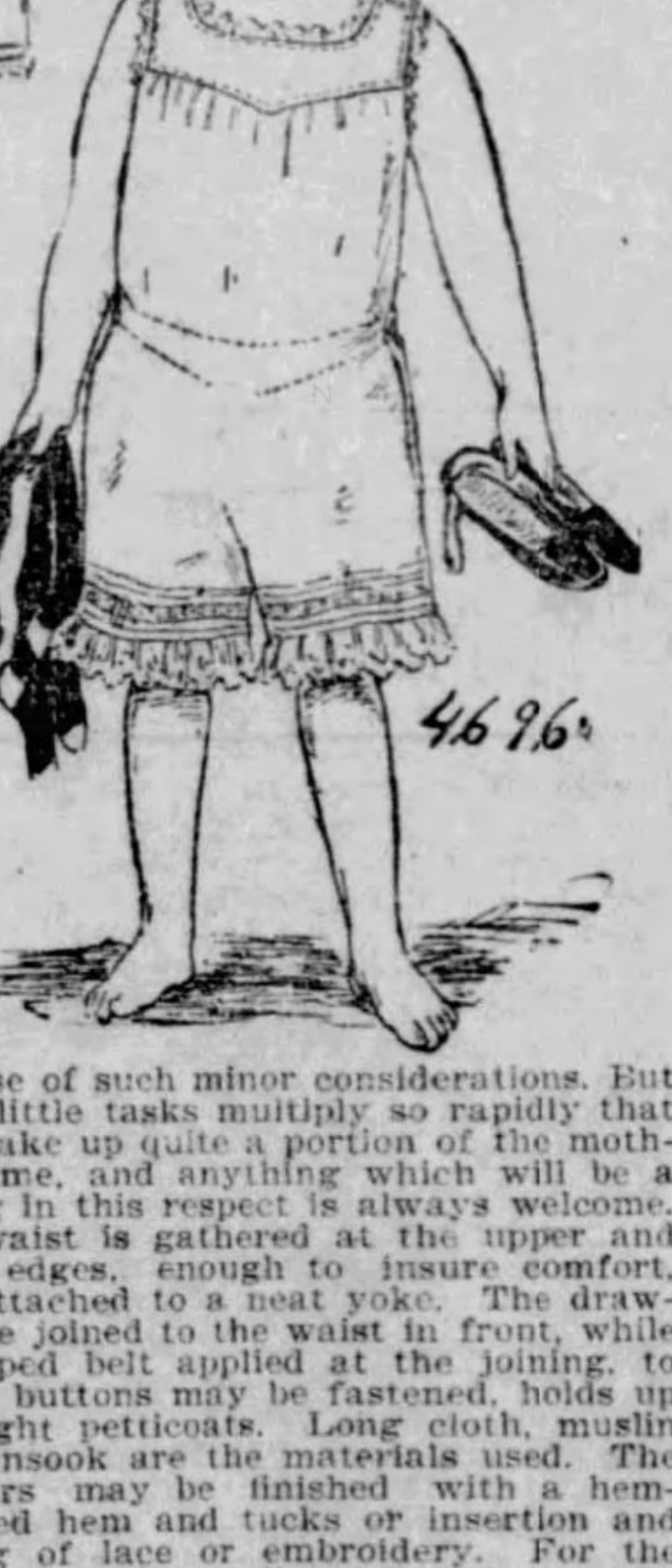
There is nothing more graceful in the feminine wardrobe than the pretty morning gown, and surely no garment in which milady takes more true delight. There are so many attractive silks, challis and lawns to be had for a very small price that no woman should be without a garment so dear to the feminine heart. Here is a suggestion which is delightfully simple in design, yet elaborate enough to appear quite charming. The back hangs free with only a deep box-pleat in the centre to provide fulness, while the front falls in folds from the neck or yoke edge, where the fulness is held in pleats and stitched a short distance to hold them in place. The sleeve is abundantly full and finished with a frill of lace or the material. A broad collar of fanciful shape is a very becoming feature, and one offering a wide field for trimming. As shown, it is finished with a ruffle of lace, but ribbon or a pleated silk might serve as well. The gown may be girdled at the waist if desired. A pretty challis, soft silk or lawn might fashion this. For the medium size 6¾ yards of 36-inch material are needed.



6365—Six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust.

4696—Child's Combination Suit.

For the mother who makes her children's lingerie, the illustration affords a suggestion for a practical suit of underwear. As the drawers are attached to the waist, it does away with the necessity for buttons and buttonholes at a place where there is always more or less strain. Buttons and buttonholes have such an inconvenient trick of giving away just at the critical moment, through no fault of the little wearer, who cannot curtail her play because of such minor considerations. But these little tasks multiply so rapidly that they take up quite a portion of the mother's time, and anything which will be a saving in this respect is always welcome. The waist is gathered at the upper and lower edges, enough to insure comfort, and attached to a neat yoke. The drawers are joined to the waist in front, while a shaped belt applied at the joining, to which buttons may be fastened, holds up the light petticoats. Long cloth, muslin or nainsook are the materials used. The drawers may be finished with a hemstitched hem and tucks or insertion and edging of lace or embroidery. For the medium size 2¼ yards of 36-inch material are needed.



4696—Nine sizes, 2 to 10 years.

A 100-Mile Whistle.

The Katy flyer came in and went out whistling Tuesday morning, continuing the piercing shriek all the time the train was standing here.

It whistled one long blast reaching from Oswego to Verdark, a distance of 109 miles, which is no doubt the longest whistle on record. A grain of sand or some other hard substance had got stuck in the whistling valve and all the frenzied engineer could do was to let her shriek.—Pryor Creek Clipper.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

Astounding Revelations in Insurance Inquiry.

New York, Oct. 6.—Robert H. McCurdy, general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance company, was again a witness today in the insurance investigation. He went on the stand immediately after Cornelius C. White, an auditor of the New York Life Insurance Co., and left it after making a correction in his testimony relative to the $75,000 payments to Andrew Hamilton, the lawyer, in 1904. He said that the $141,077 received by Hamilton in 1904 included the $75,000 which was charged to state taxes.

That the astounding total of more than $2,600,000 has been paid as commission by the Mutual Life Insurance company to two members of the family of Richard A. McCurdy, president of the company, and the promise of District Attorney Jerome that the insurance scandals certainly will be submitted later to an extraordinary grand jury, were the sensational developments in the insurance scandal yesterday afternoon. It was brought out by testimony before the legislative insurance committee that Robert H. McCurdy, a son of Richard A. McCurdy, has received as commissions on foreign business $1,163,829, and on domestic business $541,852, and that Louis A. Thebaud, son-in-law of Richard A. McCurdy, has received an aggregate of $920,113 in commissions from the company. It was also brought out that Robert H. McCurdy expected his income this year would be about $110,000.

Previous to this testimony, W. F. Thummel, an attorney of the Mutual Life Insurance company, testified that he had paid to the chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee the sum of $2,500 in cash as a campaign contribution.

Mr. Jerome, in announcing in court that the scandals will be submitted to an extraordinary grand jury, said the inquiry by the legislative committee had shown greater moral obliquity and moral obstuseness on the part of persons important in the business world than did the shocking revelations in regard to the Equitable Life."

Another incident of the day's development was the publication of a letter from Charles E. Hughes, counsel of the legislative committee, to Samuel Untermyer, counsel for James H. Hyde, the former controlling stockholder of the Equitable Life Assurance society, in which Mr. Hughes said the committee would make no discrimination in favor of Mr. Hyde in his examination before the committee.

The chamber of commerce at its meeting today adopted a resolution declaring that additional legislation is necessary for the proper regulation of life insurance companies.

Mr. McCurdy, in testifying today, said that the proportion of his commission on the foreign business, paid to C. H. Raymond, after he left the firm of C. H. Raymond & Co., would be presented in a statement now being typewritten. The salaries of the Mutual Life Insurance company's officers, the witness said, were fixed by the finance committee. He did not know the salary of the president, nor did he know that anybody did besides the president. He did not know that the finance committee ever fixed the president's salary.

Witness said he, as general manager, made all contracts with agents. The general agents on the same plane as C. H. Raymond & Co. number seven in the United States, two in Canada, and one in Mexico. All the foreign agents are general agents. There are 75 salaried agents aside from these who, besides salary, receive commissions on first year premiums, but no renewals. The highest salary paid to these is $10,000, paid to the general agent at Chicago.

Witness then detailed the changing of the agency system from that of general agencies with commissions, like the Raymond firm, to that of salaried agents. The reason for the change, he said, was that the new system was more economical to the company, productive of more business, and easier to handle. When a general agency is changed to a salaried agency the renewal commissions called for by the contracts under a general agency are still paid to the salaried agent. The Raymond firm was not changed to a salaried agency because the contract with C. H. Raymond & Co., which expired in 1904, was continued by the witness through 1905. So far as he knew there was no reason why this agency should not have been changed to a salaried agency in 1900. He was not general manager then and was not familiar with the affairs of the company at that time. Witness's reason for extending the contract through 1905 was because for the five previous years the firm had been writing $17,000,000 insurance a year. The firm had six branch offices and he wanted in competition with the New York Life and Equitable to continue to establish branch offices. He figured the cost would be $150,000, and he could not very well ask the Raymond firm to put in that money when they had but a year's contract. He therefore entered an agreement to have the Mutual Life pay this expense and guarantee the Raymond firm $17,000,000 business. The firm was then receiving 87½ per cent. of first year premiums.

Subsequently this was raised to 96 per cent of first year premiums. In consideration of the firm allowing certain concessions to the company in developing the agency business, and with the expectation of converting this agency to a salaried one at the end of 1905, he extended the contract. Witness said there is a constant effort to reduce expenses, but to reduce expenses is usually to reduce the business.

In making the contract with Raymond & Co., witness said he "had not the faintest idea what Mr. Thebad was getting from his business."

The general agency system he said, has built up the life insurance business. "It has paid large rewards for large achievements," he said. Continuing witness said that until he saw a statement two months ago he did not know what the division between Mr. Thebaud and Mr. Raymond was.

"This large reward for large achievements," said Mr. McCurdy has built up railroads and all other business and it justifies us in adopting such a system.

Witness did not know what general agencies of the New York Life Insurance company or of the Equitable society received as much as C. H. Raymond & Co., but said that the agents that write the business get just as large premiums in other companies as in the Mutual Life Insurance company. Witness said that last year the Mutual Life Insurance company wrote $26,000,000 worth of business more than in the previous year, and the expenses were reduced at a ratio of 2 per cent. The total receipts for 1904 was $81,002,984 and the total expenses $16,898,456. The usual ratio of expense was estimated that the general agency in Texas received as high compensation as C. H. Raymond & Co. Higher commissioners were allowed in New York and Texas than anywhere else, because it cost more to get the business.

"Don't you think you could get Mr. Thebaud's services for $100,000?" Mr. Hughes asked.

"I suppose so if he didn't have a contract."

"Don't you think you could get them for $50,000 instead of $147,000 that he received from Raymond & Co. last year?" Mr. Hughes continued.

"I am not so sure of that," witness replied.

"Asked to explain what conditions of competition permitted the firm of Raymond & Co., to make $277,000, last of which Mr. Thebaud received $147,000, witness said the company did not know what the firm was making out of the business and that, like every merchant and business man, they were in the business for what they could get out of it. Mr. Hughes asked:

"Did you inquire or learn in any way what C. H. Raymond & Co. had been making?"

"No."

"Ought not a general manager to inquire if a general agent is getting more from the company than it can afford?"

The witness would not discuss the question.

It was brought out that George Raymond, a brother of Charles H. Raymond was the general agent for New Jersey. Howard Lewis, of Albany, the general agent for Northern New York, witness said, he believed was a cousin or second cousin of either Vice President Robert A. Granniss or of Mrs. Granniss. Dr. Elias J. Moss, the medical diretcor, married a sister of President McCurdy. Witness did not know the salary he received. I. D. Stuyvesant Pillot, who is an inspector of risks, is a cousin of Louis A. Thebaud. G. White, a secretary of the company, is no direct relation to any of the other officers, but there was laughter in the committee room when Mr. McCurdy stated that Mrs. White was a niece of Mrs. Granniss, wife of Vice President Granniss.

The Sunny South

Is On a High Wave of Prosperity.

In the past five years the south, so long dormant, has become a field of activities for the northerner.

Industrially and agriculturally, no other section of the United States can make the showing of the old confederate states.

Dropping straight south from Cincinnati to the coast in a Pullman, it would be a little difficult to convince a thrifty, bustling, hustling northerner of this fact. He may have heard of it, may have read the newspaper accounts of the south's rejuvenation, but these are apt to grow indistinct as his train wheels along over apparently endless stretches of barrenness. The lower piney woods country looks a trackless waste. Negro shanties are more romantic in literature than in reality. And to a northerner accustomed to the good black lands of his section the light sandy loams of the south, often worn to shreds through oft repeated cotton crops, appear unworthy of the plow. The antiquated farm implements in use, lazy negroes leaning on their mules, unpainted houses and railway stations, the general air of shiftlessness—all these have helped to mould northern opinion of the south. Southern cities suffer by comparison with those above the Mason and Dixon line. Picturesque old mansions, colonnaded and balconied, hid behind glittering magnolias, do not entirely compensate for the lack of pavements. The eternal "manana" of the warm countries irks a northerner to the point of madness. Then, too, the past is not in his vocabulary. Antebellum times have lost their interest for him if he ever had any. He is more—infinitely more—interested in business than he is in politics or old feuds. The southerner never tires of rehashing past events.

Yet a change so subtle as to be almost unperceived by the casual wayfarer has crept over the south. The country so long asleep has awakened, yawned, stretched, rubbed its eyes, sat up and taken notice. The north has invaded its sacred precincts—precincts sacred to mossy traditions. And where the north goes is the north. Scattered all along the piney wastes and dotting the ancient cotton fields are new farms, new buildings, new inhabitants. Old farms are being fertilized, crops rotated, and the results are commensurate with the labor and money expended. Five-dollar-an-acre land, made fertile by a liberal application of commercial fertilizers, is putting the black lands of the north to shame. Illinois corn cannot compete with the early Alabama strawberry. In value the strawberry has it beaten a hundredfold. Two years ago there were but a few acres of these berries. Last year southern Alabama shipped hundreds of cars to the northern markets ahead of any other berry and realized on those poor sandy piney woods lands from $300 to $500 an acre net. The Alabama peach, like the Alabama strawberry, is already famous. Last year it multiplied from thousands to hundreds of thousands of trees, making Alabama one of the leading and largest peach growing states in the United States. The gulf coast of Mississippi is shipping to the early northern market those crisp radishes and lettuce and all the array of fresh greenery that finds its way to our tables while the snow is yet upon the ground. And from a few dollars an acre the trucking district of the coast has grown to the value of Illinois corn land; i. e., $100 an acre. Vegetables, fruits and truck of all kinds, sugarcane and nuts are being grown in the south today on old cotton lands and in what was until recently pine woods. They are being grown chiefly by northerners, owing to the zealous work of the railroads in their immigration bureaus. And as the country is the backbone of the cities, all the old marts of commerce are looking up. They are on a high wave of prosperity such as they have not seen in many years. New Orleans, Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery and the whole array of southern cities have acquired an impetus which even the present unfortunate epidemic of yellow jack cannot check. It is safe to say that this is the last of the fever in the south. It cannot afford it. New Orleans has grown by leaps and bounds in the past five years, her export trade neck and neck with that of New York, her real estate values multiplied many fold, and this city must feel as never before the blasting effects of such a plague, and the stigma its presence casts upon her as a city. In all probability the fever is a blessing in disguise. It will mean a general cleaning up not only in the infected districts but in those places that have waited in fear for an outbreak. They are all dirty—all the southern cities—all in sad need of a cleaning. They all need pavements to replace the dirt streets or ancient cobblestones, nearly all need sanitary measures strenuously applied.

The backset which the fever will necessarily give to the south can be but a temporary one. The south has gone too far on its way of progress to stop now. It has all the possibilities the west once held out to the immigrant. Cheap land—whose value the native does not realize—a climate infinitely softer than our higher latitudes, cheap fuel in abundance, railroads to all the markets of the north and south, and natural resources of every variety—coal, timber, iron and endless minerals for manufacturing purposes, water of the sweetest and purest and universally abundant. The Panama canal but faintly foreshadows the destiny of the gulf ports. Its building will make the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea the chief maritime waters of the world, and the cities of the coast will face the greatest and busiest water activity the world has ever known. This will cause the interior cities and towns to advance and grow in population and become sound commercial and financial centers.

Northern capital is daily moving below the Mason and Dixon line. The immigrant trains bear hundreds of home seekers to this warmer clime from the colder regions north of us. Capital and labor jointly are rejuvenating the south and it will not be many years until the land of Dixie will resemble the north in thrift. Northern invasion is exactly what is needed in the southern states, and it is largely due to the north now that this reaction so long needed has taken place. For the thrifty poor man, for the investor and the capitalist here is a golden field for many years to come, and the wise man is he who grasps his opportunity as soon as it presents itself.

MAUD WOOD HENRY.

M'CALL MUST QUIT WORK

Or New York Life Will Have to Leave Missouri.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—A special from Jefferson City, Mo., says:

"State Insurance Superintendent W. D. Vandiver, last night announced that unless John A. McCall resigns the presidency of the New York Life and repays the money which the commissioners think has been improperly diverted from the trust fund for political purposes, Superintendent Vandier will immediately take steps to take away the company's charter in Missouri and stop the company from doing business in the state.

"'Mr. McCall, Mr. Perkins and others must resign,' said Superintendent Vandiver, 'and if the case is within the criminal statutes of New York they should be prosecuted by the New York authorities. One thing is certain, they must replace these funds or they can't do business in Missouri while I am superintendent.'"

DODGE CHOSEN PRESIDENT

The Army of the Tennessee Elects Officers.

Cincinnati, Oct. 6.—The final business meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was held today. Gen. G. M. Dodge presided. Gen. O. O. Howard, the last commander of the Army of the Tennessee, was present. Gen. Fred D. Grant and his son, Lieutenant U. S. Grant, 3d, were also present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Gen. Greenville M. Dodge; vice presidents, Gen. Fred D. Grant; Colonel W. L. Barnum, Capt. George H. Richmond, Major A. Sabine, Capt. J. C. Banks, Mrs. James A. Sexton, Major Leo Rassieur, Capt. W. L. Cadle, Capt. R. M. Campbell, Gen. James G. Wilson, Capt. T. W. Stevens, Capt. E. B. Soper; corresponding secretary, Major W. H. Chamberlin; treasurer, Major Augustus Van Dyke; recording secretary, Colonel Cornelius Cadle.

Council Bluffs, Ia., was selected as the place for the next meeting. The time and the choice of an orator was left to the executive officers. A reception at the residence of Mrs. Withrow, daughter of the late Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper, was attended in the afternoon.

FARMER IS MINUS $17,000

Now Two Men Are Under Arrest and Another One Is Wanted.

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 5. — Charged with swindling Henry G. Wheeler, a wealthy farmer of Stratford, out of $17,000, Frank L. Rodgers, an attorney of this city, and D. K. Tripp, a New York business man, are locked up at police headquarters in default of bail of $10,000 in each case. A warrant was issued for the arrest of William H. Sutphen, of New York, said to Tripp's business partner. Sutphen is alleged to have had a hand in the operations which Mr. Wheeler says cost him over $17,000.

Wheeler says that Rodgers and Tripp have given him a bundle of worthless mining securities in return for his endorsement of checks. Rodgers and Tripp deny the charge.

400 PEOPLE HOMELESS

Fire Does $600,000 Damage at Rhinelander, Wis.

Rhinelander, Wis., Oct. 5.—Fire in the lumber district of this town last evening destroyed property valued at $600,000 and rendered 400 people homeless.

The fire started in the lumber yard of the Brown Brothers Lumber company, and after sweeping that yard clean, spread to the Robbins Lumber company yards, which were entirely destroyed. A high wind was blowing, which carried the fire into the residence district adjoining the lumber yards, destroying about seventy-five small dwelling houses. About forty million feet of lumber was destroyed.

After burning over the greater portion of eight blocks the fire was got under control. The homeless people are being cared for in the city hall and other public buildings. The total insurance is about four hundred thousand dollars. The principal losers are:

Broen Brothers Lumber company, lumber, $250,000; insurance, $175,000. Robbins Lumber company, $225,000, insurance, $165,000. Two schoolhouses and engine house, $25,000.

The loss on dwelling houses is about $75,000.

10,000 DIE IN STORM

Typhoon Almost Wipes Out Two Islands.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 9.—The steamer Tartar, which has arrived here from the Orient, brings news from Shanghai that the loss of life among the natives of the island at the mouth of the Yangtse river, as a result of the typhoon at the beginning of September, was tremendous. The North China Daily News of Shanghai, says:

"To the east of Tamagming, two islands, one called Yawoshwa, the other Shihiousha, distant about twenty miles from Woosung, have suffered much from the typhoon, nearly all the inhabitants having been swept away.

"The islands have only been inhabited for a short time, comparatively speaking, as they are of recent formation and are not much above high water mark. It is reported that nearly 10,000 people have been drowned on these two islands and the smaller islands adjacent. Tamagming itself has not suffered much, being well above the high water mark."

The Shanghai papers say that the damage to the Canadian Pacific railroad liner Empress of Japan by the typhoon will necessitate the expenditure of $100,000 for repairs. During the storm the steamer Prehili, formerly the Rio de Grand du Sol, foundered near the mouth of the Yangtse. Her crew of fifty-four were saved by the German steamer Albengl.

"GOLD GOLD"

"Good," He Says, "But Comfort Better."

"Food that fits is better than a gold mine," says a grateful man.

"Before I commenced to use Grape-Nuts food no man on earth ever had a worse infliction from catarrh of the stomach than I had for years.

"I could eat nothing but the very lightest food and even that gave me great distress.

"I went through the catalogue of prepared foods but found them all (except Grape-Nuts) more or less indigestible generating gas in the stomach (which in turn produced headache and various other pains and aches) and otherwise unavailable for my use.

"Grape-Nuts food I have found easily digested and assimilated, and it has renewed my health and vigor and made me a well man again. The catarrh of the stomach has disappeared entirely with all its attendant ills, thanks to Grape-Nuts, which now is my almost sole food. I want no other." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial tells the story.

There's a reason.

NATURE'S ESSENCE

Extracted from the Roots of Native, Forest Plants, Go Straight Back to Nature for Your Health. There is Your Strength.

Consider your body as an engine which supplies you with all activity of mind and body. Keep the machinery well oiled and it runs smoothly. It does not groan in doing its work. But let the stomach, which is the fire-box to the human engine, get "out of kilter" and we soon meet with disaster. The products of undigested and decomposing food is *poison* to the system.

We do not live on what we eat but on what we digest, assimilate, and take up in the blood. The blood in turn feeds the nerves, the heart, and the whole system, and all goes well with us if the blood be kept pure and rich. If not, then the liver, which is the human filter within us, gets clogged up and poisons accumulate in the body from over-eating, over-drinking, or hurriedly doing both. The *smash-up* occurs when the blood is poisoned by the stomach and liver being unable to take care of the *over-load!* The red flag of danger is thrown out in the shape of eruptions on the skin, or in nervousness and sleeplessness, the sufferer becoming blue, despondent and irritable, because the nerves lack nourishment and are *starved*.

Nature's laws are perfect if only we obey them, but disease follows disobedience. Go straight to Nature for the cure, to the forest; there are mysteries there, some of which we can fathom for you. Take the bark of the Wild-cherry tree, with Mandrake root, Stone root, Queen's root, Bloodroot and Golden Seal root, make a scientific, Glyceric extract of them, with just the right proportions, and you have *Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.*

It took Dr. Pierce, with the assistance of two learned chemists and pharmacists, many months of hard work experimenting to perfect this vegetable alterative and tonic extract of the greatest efficiency. To make rich, red blood, to properly nourish the nerves and the whole body, and cure that lassitude and feeling of weakness and nerve exhaustion, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It bears THE BADGE OF HONESTY upon every bottle in the full list of its ingredients, printed in plain English, and it has sold more largely in the past forty years than any other blood purifier and stomach tonic. The refreshing influence of this extract is like Nature's influence—the blood is bathed in the invigorating tonic which gives life to it and the vital fires of the body burn brighter and their increased activity consumes the tissue rubbish which has accumulated in the system.

The "Discovery" cures all skin affections, blotches, pimples, eruptions and boils; heals old sores, or ulcers, "white swellings," scrofulous affections and kindred ailments.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is just the tisue builder and tonic you require when recovering from a hard cold, grip, pneumonia or a long siege of fever or other prostrating disease. No matter how strong the constitution, our stomach and liver are apt to be "out of kilter" occasionally. In consequence our blood is disordered, for the stomach is the laboratory for the constant manufacture of blood.

It is a trite saying that no man is stronger than his stomach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach—puts it in shape to make pure, rich blood—helps the liver and kidneys to expel the poisons from the body and thus cures both liver and kidney troubles. If you take this natural blood purifier and tonic, you will assist your system in manufacturing each day a pint of rich, red blood, that is invigorating to the brain and nerves. The weak, nervous, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people suffer from, is usually the effect of poisons in the blood; it is often indicated by pimples or boils appearing on the skin, the face becomes thin and the feelings "blue." Dr. Pierce's "Discovery" *cures* all blood humors as well as being a tonic that makes one vigorous, strong and forceful. It is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for like purposes that contains neither alcohol nor harmful drugs, and the only one, every ingredient of which has the professional endorsement of the leading medical writers of this country. Some of these endorsements are published in a little book of extracts from standard medical works and will be sent to any address *free*, on receipt of request therefor by letter or postal card, addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y. It tells just what Dr. Pierce's medicines are made of.

The "Words of Praise" for the several ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed, by leaders in all the several schools of medical practice, and recommending them for the cure of the diseases for which the "Golden Medical Discovery" is advised, should have far more weight with the sick and afflicted than any amount of the so-called "testimonials" so conspicuously flaunted before the public by those who are afraid to let the ingredients of which their medicines are composed be known. Bear in mind that the "Golden Medical Discovery" has THE BADGE OF HONESTY on every bottle wrapper, in a full list of its ingredients.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, invigorate the liver and regulate stomach and bowels.

ORNAMENTS MADE OF COAL

Turned Out by Japanese With th Crudest Machinery.

The queerest jewelry I ever saw is in Japan, which country I had occasion to visit last year, writes a correspondent of the Jewelers' Circular-Weekly. One day I was offered a chance to purchase a cane of hardwood, neatly polished and finished, with the top portion set off with some black glistening gems. I examined the glossy black specimens and discovered them to be coal. But the finishing effect and the general design presented a beautiful appearance, and I bought the cane.

After that I looked about for some of the shops in Nagasaki, where the thrifty Japanese jewelers produce ornaments from the coal heaps of the wharves. It appears that it is a practice of the Japanese coal workers to save out certain samples of the coal which are suitable to dispose of to the metal workers. In the course of the day two or three pieces of hard, brittle, glossy black coal are selected.

The agent of the jeweler appears on the scene on his regular trip, and for a few pennies buys up the chosen portions. These pieces of coal are huddled together in a sack and taken to the shops of the "black diamond" workers, so called. This is the term applied by the American tourist to the busy little Japanese workers in metals and coal. Of course the jewelry thus made is exceedingly inexpensive.

The Japanese metal worker does not expect to make more than half a dollar a day. He usually makes cane heads, umbrella heads, artistic corkscrews, neck gems, rings, chains and trinkets in general for the public. Often these are made at his home in his little shop. Then, again, I found several of the workmen engaged together, with a boss to direct them. It is customary for one or more members of the working party to solicit custom frequently. In fact, some one is out all the time with samples.

The process of attaching the coal bits to the article is not difficult as practiced by the Japanese. There is a base made by grinding and gouging and this base is furnished with a surfacing of cement stuff, bearing the properties of the elasticity of rubber. Into this rubber-cement composition the particles of coal are pressed and the composition is allowed to harden. When hard, a perfect grip is obtained on the coal, and the pieces will not work loose.

One workman devoted his spare time for weeks in modeling about ten inches of links. A tourist purchased it for $2. The links were made on the plan that the ingenious boy makes the links of a chain from a solid piece of wood. These black links were given a good polish by being dipped in some native polishing solution for a coating, causing the chain to shine brilliantly.

The natives do a great deal of grinding and rubbing when finishing the coal jewels. The more friction applied, the richer is the gloss. One may find several patterns of emery wheels, buffing wheels and other type of wheels in use. The workmen of this country are not nearly up to date with their mechanical devices as are the soldiers at the front with their modern equipments of war.

I found many jewelers and other artisans employed with the crude apparatus used generations ago. The artisan calculates to have a boy or two about the place to turn the cranks for grinding and polishing wheels. Occasionally I discovered that an engine or electric motor had been installed and power secured from these sources, but the great bulk of this kind of work is done by manual exertion.

No doubt after the war there will be innovations in the mechanical work in the shops of the artisans, and those of the coal workers will be supplied with up-to-date contrivances, but at present they are very crude.

In speaking with one of the proprietors of a black diamond shop I was told that the very hardest of high grade coals should be selected for this ornamental work. The pieces should be ground down to the proper form and should be liberally polished. Then comes the setting of the coals or pieces of coal in position on the article, followed by a final glossing by the use of oils and a soft cloth. This final polish is usually done by hand. Then the jewels are ready for the market.

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CIVIL WAR INCIDENT.

Senator Foraker's Foragers Robbed His Cousin's Plantation.

A sort of family reunion at Magnolia, Mass., this summer recalled an interesting incident of the civil war and its sequel.

Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, and his family, while spending the summer at Magnolia, received a message one day from Mrs. Brantly, of Atlanta, a relative who was stopping at Gloucester, inviting them to visit her. The invitation was accepted, for Congressman Brantly, of Georgia, is also a second cousin to Senator Foraker.

George J. Foraker, father of Mrs. Brantly and first cousin of Senator Foraker, was a colonel in the Confederate army, while Senator Foraker and his brother were officers in Sherman's army. Col. George J. Foraker was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run and afterward became provost marshal of Atlanta. He held the latter commission after Gen. Sherman's army captured Atlanta.

Senator Foraker and his brother, who were on the advance skirmish line of the Union army, often speculated on the possibility of taking the cousin prisoner. One evening a foraging party from Union skirmishers reported to Senator Foraker's headquarters that they had brought in three pigs which they had taken on information from a negro that they belonged to Col. Foraker. The identity of the property furnished by the negro didn't satisfy the foragers, but Senator Foraker surmised something. Later he learned that the advancing Union army had overrun the plantation of his Confederate cousin, that the latter's family had fled and the pigs the foragers had confiscated belonged to the fleeing Confederate colonel.

Senator Foraker waited until he became governor of Ohio and the sectional asperities had been mellowed by time, and then made bold to write his cousin, who was still a citizen of Atlanta and prominent in railroad management. He recalled the capture of the pigs by the Union foragers, invited his cousin to visit him and promised on receiving a statement of their value to remit for the pigs. The Confederate cousin wrote back, submitting an estimate based on "the price of pigs then prevailing" (in Confederate money) and added interest. The bill was $16,000.

Gov. Foraker replied that if his cousin insisted on receiving prices prevailing in Atlanta during war times he ought to be willing to take his pay in the character of money that prevailed in Atlanta in war times. Gov. Foraker promised to ship to his Confederate cousin $16,000 in Confederate money just as soon as he could get that much together.

After this exchange of pleasantries came an exchange of visits. The two cousins were reconciled, if indeed they had ever been personally estranged. Col. George J. Foraker remained in Atlanta, where he died in 1886. He was born in Ohio, but removed to the South and married a southern woman. His interests being linked with the Southern cause and inheriting soldier qualities, it was quite natural, Senator Foraker thinks, that he should enlist in the Confederate army.

THE MINORITY LEADERSHIP

William R. Hearst and his followers in the house of representatives are trying to defeat the re-election of John Sharp Williams as the leader of the minority in the house. De Armond, of Missouri, and Hay, of Virginia, have been spoken of as his successor, but we are glad to know that the opposition to Mr. Williams is so small that it amounts to nothing. There is not the slightest doubt of his being chosen as the Democratic leader of the present congress.—Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger.

Good Under Certain Conditions.

It is reported that James Hazen Hyde is engaged to be married. Persons who are acquainted with the facts about the Cambon dinner do not need to be told that Mr. Hyde will be what is called a "good provider"—if he can pay the bills out of other people's funds.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Explained It.

A man arraigned in court at Morristown, N. J. on the charge of intoxication, explained that he was a cornetist in a band and had to play "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree" 30 times a day. This would seem to be an adequate excuse for indulgence in strong waters.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton
Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

I cannot sweep the darkness out, but I can shine it out.

THURSDAY.

Who best trains and disciplines his own soul is full of an eager hope for humanity. Who with finest self-forgetfulness works and prays and suffers for society has found the secret of personal strength and peace.

FRIDAY.

Be heedful ever to have cheerfulness, for it becometh not a servant of God to show sadness and a troubled countenance.

SATURDAY.

Throw yourself into every duty that presents itself and into every contemplation that draws you.

SUNDAY.

Christ's love rebukes no home love, breaks no tie of kin apart.

MONDAY.

You are not doing half as much as you ought to be doing; you are doing a thousand times more than you dream of.

TUESDAY.

There is no creature on earth that might not look noble to us, had we love's insight.

Vainly Searching for Twenty Years. Learn to Sing Our Own Song of Cheer

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying."

Here today and gone tomorrow.

This is the law that governs all outward living. Nothing at the present moment is exactly as it was at the same time yesterday. Everything will be changed tomorrow, though it may not seem so unless the change is marked by a shock, sudden and violent.

And how we let possible pleasures pass us by without recognition! How often opportunity looks us in the face, while our unseeing eyes are gazing beyond into a future which we hope holds in its bosom the things we most long for. Full of unrest, of anxiety, of fear, the flowers bloom beneath our feet, the blue sky smiles above us, Love, joy's handmaiden, stands at our side, and for the most part it is all unheeded, while we move on in a quest that is never satisfied.

It is because we do not grasp the realities of life. The swiftly changing surface of things catches the eye and holds the attention. We hinge happiness upon the possession of what, when seized, seems to have lost the power of charm.

Some one has quaintly said: "You must live in the present; launch yourself on any wave; find your eternity in each moment. Fools stand on their island Opportunities and look toward another land."

This is only another way of affirming that we are constantly letting happiness pass us by, because we are unready to take her offered hand and keep her in our presence.

Not long ago I listened to a discussion of the attractions of climate in the widely differing localities visited by travelers. The principal speaker was a bright-faced woman in the prime of life, with an abundance of wealth and leisure, who, with her only son, had gone the world over in search of health and pleasure.

"For twenty years," she said, "I have been looking for a perfect climate, and I am today just as far from finding it as when I began. There is always some drawback; something that takes away from its healthfulness or pleasure, and by and by becomes unbearable."

She ran over a long list of places in this and other countries, mentioning after each one what she had found so disagreeable as to preclude the desire to make of any a permanent abiding place. Her concluding words were these:

"And so I have returned to the old town to live, having made up my mind that, taken all in all, its advantages compensate for its lack of what I have found elsewhere. After all," she continued thoughtfully, "I fancy we have within ourselves the happiness we go around the world searching for. It is the way we look at things, the power we have to see the good and the beautiful in our environment and to ignore the unpleasant and the evil."

To reach such a conclusion and to act upon it was worth the twenty years of vain searching, but one could not help thinking regretfully of the wasted energy consumed in what Mother Earth does not offer to her children—a perfect climate. In truth she was one of those who had "stood upon the island Opportunities" and looked afar for what was already within her reach close at hand, just as we are most of us doing in a greater or a less degree.

The words of the Scotch poet, Torquil Macleod, come to the thought in this connection. He tells how, when things "gang agley," he finds in a "wee bit sang" strength and comfort and final content. "For in singin'," he says, "my tears forget to fa'," and he concludes with these lines:

"Ay! I sing when I'm happy, I sing when I'm sad,
I mak' my ain cheer, when there's nane to be had;
Life can never be a'thegither bad,
While it leaves me a wee bit sang."

Here is a true philosophy for us all. Through long habit the song rose to his lips under all circumstances. Cheerfulness had become his normal condition. He had acquired the habit of letting go of the thought of pain.

Somewhere I saw the story of a man who grasped a very hot poker in his hand, and though he roared with the suffering, he held on to the iron like grim death. A friend called to him to drop it, when he cried out indignantly, "Drop it! How can you expect me to think of dropping it with a pain like this? I tell you when a man is suffering as I am he can think of nothing but the pain," and he still held on to the poker, continuing to roar lustily.

I do not know how true this may be, but it is a good illustration of the way some people hold on to both physical and mental suffering. They feed it in every possible way. They dwell upon it constantly, intensifying it by description to others, dwelling upon the sensation instead of putting it, so far as possible, in the background as something to be overcome. They do not even try to sing a "wee bit sang," in order to be able to let go the physical pain or the heart sorrow, but hold fast as the man held to the poker, until life becomes a thing devoid of pleasure.

Learn to let go, even of the memory of unpleasant experiences. This is one of the keys to growth and accomplishment. It unlocks the door of opportunity, which one lost in his own sensations is sure to pass by. "Get rid of your regrets. You are what you are on account of what you have experienced. And rightly understood and accepted, all experiences are good, and the bitter ones the best of all. I feel sorry for the souls who have not suffered."

It is always and forever true that

We tread the Wilderness today,
The Promised Land tomorrow,

—and yet the "today" of the "wilderness" may be shorn both of its length and its weariness by right thinking. Thus I hark back to what, after all, is the basis of all true success and happiness. "Right" does not mean here simply good, or what is usually termed religious. It does mean all that tends to build up instead of tearing down, and this, it is easy to see, excludes thoughts of worry, of anger, of all vexation of spirit.

There is many a trouble
Would break like a bubble,
And into the waters of Lethe depart,
Did we not rehearse it
And tenderly nurse it
And give it a permanent place in the heart.

There's many a sorrow
Would vanish tomorrow
Were we but willing to furnish the wings;
But sadly intruding,
And quietly brooding,
It hatches out all sorts of horrible things.

It is ours to gain each day the good gifts that lie along the pathway. They are there in some form, we may be sure, though sometimes wearing what seems a guise most unfriendly. Even though this be so, let us not forget to sing a "wee bit sang" of greeting, knowing well that to make our "ain cheer" is never beyond our own powers.

The Cozy Corner

A STRANGER BIRD.

That is, he is a stranger to me, and I come to the Cozy Corner to see if any of the members of an "Audubon" class can enlighten me as to his kind, or what seems more probable—some boy or girl who lives in the country, and who generally knows more about "birds and things" from actual daily observation that a student in the city is able to learn.

Around here they call this bird a sparrow, but he is not like the sparrows I used to see in my former home in the east. He is, I should think, about six inches long, his back is brown and black, his breast and sides are dashed with little streaks of brown and black, while the under portion of his body is white. When he flies he shows that the two outside feathers of his tail are white. The sparrows with which I have been acquainted have no white feathers in the tail.

Another difference is that this bird has a lovely little song, and the ordinary sparrow can only chirp. I will be glad to hear from anyone familiar with the name and habits of this bird, and possibly others than myself will have something of interest to give us, from their own observation, regarding birds.—Louise S.

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Since we have had so much about "tainted money," and hear so much about the multimillionaries in our country, I would like to ask this question of the readers of The Blade:

Can a man accumulate a million of dollars in an ordinary lifetime by really honest means or straight business methods, not counting speculation as one of these? I have heard it stated that it could not be done, and have heard equally smart men say that it could. I would like to hear the opinions of those of the Cozy Corner who have done any thinking on the subject, and believe that it will make an interesting topic for discussion in our meetings each week.—Inquirer.

In answer to a request from the editor that some of our successful flower growers should furnish the Cozy Corner with some "notes" on the raising of flowers in the house and the garden, a few letters have been received. Now the invitation is extended to all who "know how," and to those who wish to learn how to have beautiful flowers in the garden and for winter blooming, at little expenditure of time or money, that they send inquiries or information to the Cozy Corner.

MY FLOWER GARDEN.

In answer to the request made by the editor of the Cozy Corner that I should tell about my flower beds and how I manage to have flowers at Christmas and early in the spring, I am sure I don't know just how to begin, for I do not know very much about writing, and I just plant my flowers and they seem to grow themselves.

I always plant bulbs for the house, or early spring flowers in the fall, for the ground is drier and easier to work then, and it gives the roots a chance to be growing during the winter. October is the best month, I think, for then it is pleasant working out of doors and there is plenty of time to have everything ready before the frosts come.

I have been raising bulbs for so many years that it sometimes seems as if there was no room for all I have, even after I have given away to all who ask for them. Last fall I planted some out in the orchard, near the house, and in the spring you have no idea how pretty they looked with their bright faces among the young grass. This fall I shall plant more in the orchard and some along in front of an evergreen hedge on one side of the house, so there will be something pretty to look at in the spring, when we are tired of seeing the dark green of the hedge.

I have some of the little grape hyacinths in blue and white colors scattered about in the grass before the house and along the drive. Between it and the walk to the house I plant the most gorgeous of tulips, and everywhere it is possible I have snowdrops and the star-of-bethlehem, which will grow almost anywhere, either in beds or scattered, if there is not too much sun for it.

Irises can be planted in the fall, but must have a moister place than most bulbs, and will blossom in June and July. The snowdrops will grow anywhere, but do better and blossom earlier if planted on the sunny side of a house and then open their dear little flowers before the snow has all gone. You can have these flowers in March, and the crocuses in April, if they are planted in the fall.

Hyacinths and tulips can be planted in the same bed, and after the hyacinths have done blooming the tulips will be ready, so you have a succession of flowers.

Hyacinths and tulips will grow in any well drained soil, though they ought to have some sand below and above the bulbs, and should be planted about four inches deep. After the ground is frozen in the fall, cover your bulb beds with leaves and straw manure, placing some boards on top to keep it from blowing away, removing the covering just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. I have heard that if you cover the bulbs before the ground freezes that the field mice will make their nests in the straw and eat the bulbs during the winter.

I find that all kinds of lilies for out-of-door blooming must be planted in October as the bulb will wither and lose much of its strength by spring.

Besides bulbous plants I have in my garden some old-fashioned flowers that keep it bright through the summer. Larkspur, hollyhocks, phlox and coreopsis and plenty of lobelia to provide the blue. For borders I have the lobelia and delicate "baby's breath." Then I always must have some geraniums and verbenas, some red and white ten weeks' stocks, and just as many pansies as I can find room for.

But, someone says—it takes so much time to look after the flowers. So it does, but when we love them we can find the time, and do not begrudge a few moments every day to take care of them; I think the reason some folks are said to "have luck" in raising flowers means that they take care of them all the time, and not by spells.

One of the greatest helps I have is that my husband and the boys are ready to help by doing the heavy work for me; they say they do it "to humor mother and keep her out of mischief;" but I guess on the whole they enjoy the flowers as much as I do, and I know they are dreadfully proud when folks stop as they are driving by and notice the flowers.

I hope I have told something of what the editor wanted, but, as I said, I am not much at writing.—Mrs. B. G. Delafield.

THE SPIRIT OF HALLOWE'EN

It seems a little strange that the eve of All Saints' Day has been chosen as the occasion for mummery, tomfoolery and general mischief making, writes John L. Cowan in the October Sports Afield. However, it may be accepted as a truism that there is a reason for everything, no matter how unreasonable it may appear to be; and when any custom or practice gains universal and world-wide acceptance that custom must have a sound excuse and be based upon an explicable philosophy. Just as St. Valentine's Day has become the occasion for the exchange of love tokens because Nature itself predisposes both the human and the lower animals to lovemaking at that particular season of the year, so has Hallowe'en become the occasion for the relaxation of conventional restraints because of elemental influences that educators, ecclesiastics and lawmakers are quite powerless to control. For man, as Nature intended man to live, the labors of the year are then ended, and primeval instinct teaches him that it is the time for play. The fruits of the orchard, the nuts of the woodland, the vegetables of the garden, the grasses of the meadow and the grains of the field have all been gathered and stored away, in preparation for the dreary days of autumn and the long, cold nights of winter. Nature itself prepares for a rest, and man's instinctive prompting is to do the same. The crows and blackbirds gather together in great companies and give vent to their exuberant feelings in hoarse and strident cries. The honk of the wild goose in the fens and marshes, the chatter of the squirrel in the treetops, the cheerful chirrup of the cricket and katydid in the shaven meadows, and even the low rustle of the falling leaves—all tell that everything that lives foresees a change and makes ready for the coming of the new order. Vacation time is approaching for beast and bird and

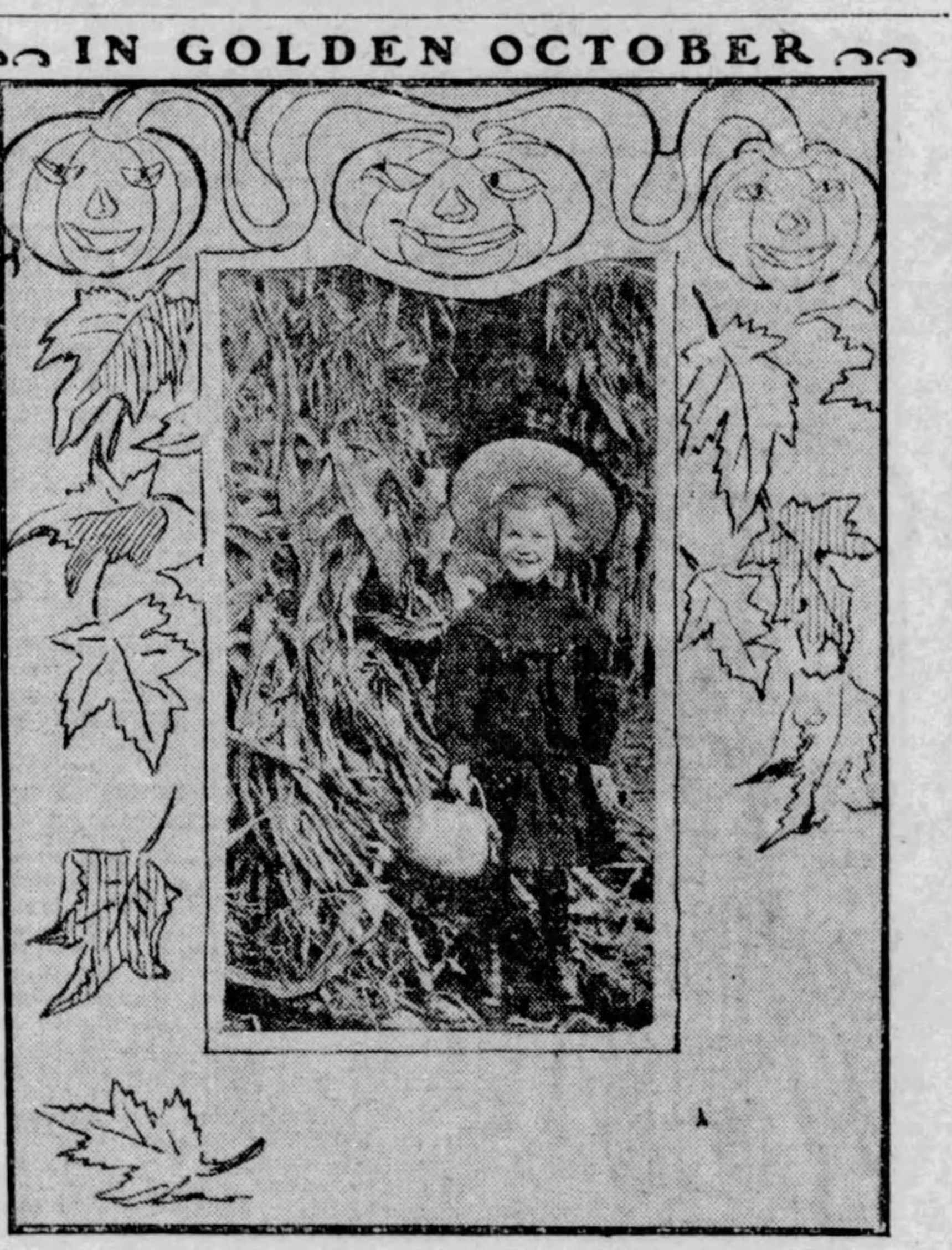
MAKING APPLE BUTTER.

reptile; for root, trunk and branches; for everything that possesses life, excepting perverse and rebellious man.

And Hallowe'en, coming as it does at the time when barns, storehouses and granaries are filled to overflowing, when Nature has donned her richest and gayest garments, when the effervescence of applejack and sweet cider is in the air, is the natural period for relaxation. The small boy and the gray squirrel have both laid aside their winter stores of nuts, apple-butter making time is at its height, and the cider mill is busy grinding forth its stream of liquid joy. The crimson of the gum tree, the orange and carmine of the maple, the yellow of the hickory, and the sober brown of the oaks and chestnuts have displaced the monotonous green of summertime; and autumn, like a coquettish maiden, is decked out in all the splendors of a fall millinery opening.

The aborigines celebrated Indian summer with a grand hunt and a wild dance in a bough-built lodge in the untamed wilderness. We celebrate the same season with a taffy-pulling or by donning hideous false faces and trying to make ourselves look supremely ridiculous. Perhaps in this the savage showed himself more rational than his civilized white brother, but both move in obedience to an instinct that is as old as humanity.

IN GOLDEN OCTOBER



"When the frost is on the punkin
And the fodder's in the shock."

GOOD RECIPES.

A Hallowe'en Cake.

One egg, one-half cupful butter, one cupful molasses, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in half a cupful of cold water, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful ginger and two cupfuls of flour. Pour half of the batter into a deep tin and place on it a small thimble, a piece of money, a ring, one of the little "thumb nail" books that may be bought for a penny and any other similar gift. These should be as small as possible and well wrapped in parrafine paper before laying them in the batter. Cover with the remainder of the cake batter and bake. When cold, cut in squares and place in a basket to be offered by the "witch" of the Hallowe'en party, to the guests whose fortune will be indicated by the gift contained in their piece of cake.

Pickled Salad.

Cut one gallon of cabbage as for slaw, slice thin one peck of green tomatoes and one pint—after they are sliced—of green peppers. Cut up one pint of small onions and mix with the other ingredients, sprinkle thickly with salt and let it stand over night. In the morning drain off the salt water and add two pounds of sugar, two tablespoonfuls each of ground ginger, tumeric, celery seed and ground mustard, a teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, cloves and mace. Pour over the whole three quarts of good vinegar and let it simmer until very hot. Put in a covered, earthen jar, and set away in a cool place.

It will be ready to use in ten days, and is a most delightful relish for either fish or cold meat. If the vegetables used are very juicy, less vinegar should be used.

A Cold Dessert.

Make a cake batter of one cupful of sugar, two of flour, one egg, half a cupful of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream tartar, or two spoonfuls of any good baking powder. Bake in shallow cake pans and spread between the cakes this filling:

Rub smooth in a little cold milk two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, one spoonful of flour and three of sugar. Heat one pint of milk to the boiling point, stir in the sugar and flour and cook until smooth. Just before removing from the fire stir in one teaspoonful of any desired flavoring and while warm, spread between the cakes. Make an icing of the white of one egg and powdered sugar. Serve cold.

HALLOWE'EN AMUSEMENTS

Hallowe'en Sentiment.

Some merry, friendly country folks
Together did convene,
To burn their nits and pou their stocks,
An' haud their Hallowe'en.
—Burns' Hallowe'en.

Ye Apple Charms.

Pare an apple. Swing the unbroken paring three times round your head slowly, drop it back of you. Turn and see the initial of the man whom you will wed.

Eat an apple, saving the seeds. Count the seeds to this old rhyme: "One I love, Two I love, Three I love, I say: Four I love with all my heart: Five I cast away. Six he loves, Seven she loves, Eight they both love, Nine he comes, Ten he tarries, Eleven he courts, Twelve he marries."

Stick an apple seed on each eyelid, naming them two different names. The name which sticks on longest is that of the lucky fellow.

Eat an apple before a mirror at midnight, holding up a candle and your future husband will come and look over your left shoulder.

Suspend apples by strings in doorways or from ceiling. Tie the hands of the young men behind them and let them try to eat the apples. The man who succeeds first has the privilege of kissing any girl he chooses.

Place apples in tubs of water, tie the hands behind the boys and girls. Let each bob for apples, the two succeeding first will marry each other. Another way is to mark initials on the apples and the one caught is the one whom you will marry.

Ye Three Dishes.

Place three dishes in a row. In one place clear water, in the second muddy, leave the third empty. Blindfold the girl who would try her fate, move the dishes about so she cannot tell which is which, then let her put her hand into a dish. The empty dish means no husband, the clear water a good one, and the muddy, a bad one.

Ye Dumb Cake.

Seven girls make the dumb cake, uttering not a word while it is being made. No man must appear on the scene during the process. It is made of flour and water mixed to a stiff dough and placed in a pan. On top of the cake each girl pricks her initials and those of her sweetheart. The cake is baked ten minutes, no one being allowed to speak. When the cake is baked, the initials plainly seen are those who will marry before the year is out. If the door opens and a man enters the girl on whom his eye falls first will be married first.

Ye Molten Lead.

Hold in one hand a door key. With the other hand pour molten lead from an iron spoon through the handle of the key into cold water. The lead will take strange shapes indicating the profession of the girl's future husband. A plow is for a farmer, a book for a professional man, a ship for the navy.

Ye Three Nuts.

Place three nuts on the bars of the grate, naming the nuts after one's lovers. If the nut cracks or jumps the lover will be unfaithful; if it begins to blaze or burn he has a regard for the girl; if the nut named for the girl and her lover burn together brightly, it will be a happy marriage.

Ye Magic Cake.

Into a cake place a ring, a thimble, a penny and a key. Holding the cake aloft make a procession through the rooms three times round, no one uttering a sound. Cut and eat the cake in silence. The one who draws the ring will marry, the penny will go to the one who will be wealthy, the thimble will indicate the spinster and the key the traveler.—From What to Eat.

A JACK O' LANTERN BOY.
—Four Track News.

Ye Other Things.

A decided novelty in Hallowe'en specialities is described in Good Housekeeping. It is called "ghost fire" and is produced in this way: Large, perfect apples were cored and baked soft, but not long enough to burst the skins. A marshmallow and three cubes of sugar were placed in the center of each where the core had been removed. Each person was served with an apple and when all were seated brandy was poured over the apples and all lighted at the same time. It burned with a ghostly, blue flame until the alcohol was all destroyed and the sugar melted, then the apples were eaten with cream.

At a Hallowe'en entertainment, fortune's wheel was represented by a very large cake with spokes traced on the frosting with chocolate; inside each of the 'spokes' were fantastic figures also of the chocolate. In the cake was the customary ring, thimble and piece of money, which the guests drew by choosing some particular 'spoke' of the wheel.

A "true test" (!) of whether one will be married, or not is this: A string is suspended in a doorway with a cross piece of wood about a foot long attached to the lower end. On one end of this cross piece is impaled an apple, and on the other a sponge, wet, and well saturated with soot, a small weight being attached to make the spongie balance with the apple. Each candidate for hidden information must have their hands tied behind her— (or him) — and endeavor to catch the apple in the mouth without the face coming in contact with the sponge, while the string is swinging the home-made pendulum. If successful, the marriage is a certain event within a year, each mark from the sponge deferring the happy day for a year.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Dear Miss Prudence. I read The Blade every week, and in no department have I been so interested as in the M. G. R., and the letter suggesting that each one take some individual to cheer with an occasional letter, seemed to me about the best of anything that has been suggested; it is such a practical way of "doing all the good we can." It often happens that when we say we will—and really mean—to be helpful, if we do not have some definite object for which to work, we fritter away our time and opportunities in a general endeavor. This latest suggestion for work, however, will surely help one, and if each of the M. G. R.'s will select a different one, there will be a great many made happy through our efforts. I say "our" efforts because I wish to be one of your number and will make all the promises required—and, more, will do my best to keep them.

I live in a little western town and am the "schoolma'am;" in my work with the children, and in 'boarding around' among their parents, I have abundant opportunities to see how many times the outward appearance does not give a true idea of the real condition of affairs.

In one family there is a young girl—about twenty years of age I should think—who is hungering and thirsting for a better education than she can hope to obtain here. She has already reached the limit of the ability of her teachers and is not able to go away for a special course of instruction. So she reads all she can get hold of, and tries the best she can to add to her knowledge, but her opportunities are few.

To give her a "helping hand" I wrote to a "correspondence school" for terms, but found they were beyond her means—for, you must know, her parents are very poor and have a large family.

Then I chanced upon a little leaflet issued by the Order of the King's Daughters, where it was stated that teachers in any branch would be furnished free to those wishing to study.

I wrote to the lady in New York who had the matter in charge, stating the case fully, and that blessed woman not only furnished a teacher in history and English literature, but found another of the King's Daughters who will pay the necessary expenses of postage, stationery and books required, and today my girl is giving every hour she can spare from her daily work in studying, and her teacher—a lady living in Boston—considers her a very bright pupil.

As soon as she can she wishes to take up stenography and bookkeeping so as to fit herself for a position where she can earn her living while prosecuting her studies in other branches.

I write this so the M. G. R.'s may see where they may help in the way of teaching by correspondence. Truly the ladies in New York and Boston who are doing this good work, are the "King's Daughters" and are doing the will of their Father.—Annabel Evans.

THE BEST TIME O' YEAR.

What time o' year do I like best?
I'll bet a dollar you can't tell.
I like the winter mighty well—
The slidin' on th' schoolhouse hill
'N skatin' down by Moseley's mill.
'N snowball fights, 'n all th' rest
But I don't like ol' winter best.

Or mebby you'd think spring was best?
Fool crows a-cawin' on th' hill,
An' sugar camps a-smokin' still;
Trout jes' limberin' up a bit,
Waitin' for Jack Frost to quit,
Th' robins stealin' stuff for nest;
Yes, spring's all right, but it ain't best.

Mos' other boys think summer's best.
It's all right, too, that is, outdoors,
(I hate it when it rains an' pours).
The's baseball games an, swimmin' time,
The's boats to paddle, trees to climb,
So much to do you hate to rest;
But even summer ain't the best.

The time 'at really is th' best
Is fall. That beats 'em all for boys,
An' ma says then they make most noise.
Then's beechnut time. Then grapes is sweet.
The big bonfires light up th' street.
I thought you surely would have guessed
That I'd like fall the very best.
—Frank Farrington in October Recreation.

A HALLOWE'EN PARTY

Thirty-one children to be entertained—a guest for each of October's golden days—and Hallowe'en to be celebrated! There are easier things to do. Such "stunts" as mirror-gazing at the shivery hour of midnight, as following a thread through a dark cellar, or pulling kale-stocks; none of them could be called child's play. Something had to be planned that was different, something entertaining and "Hallowe'eny."

The invitations, which were sent out a week in advance, read as follows:

Won't you come to my Hallowe'en party, from 6 to 9 Saturday, October 31? Please wear real play-clothes.

SYLVIA HALL,
25 Park avenue.

In the corner of each card was a tiny water color sketch—a witch riding a broom, a blinking owl, or a broad-winged bat.

Every response was an acceptance, and straightway preparations for the party began. From a farm house we drove home one day with a load of cornstalks, pumpkins and carrots. Everybody in the household who could use a jack knife was pressed into service. Big pumpkins and little were transformed into lanterns, with faces upon which black or white paint had sketched queer eyebrows or fierce mustaches. They were distributed about the house; tucked among russet oak leaves and green pine boughs on each mantel, set lantern-fashion on a newel post in the hall, or hung here and there from overhead grilles. Cornstalks were stacked beside a fireplace at a safe distance from the fire, and the house was lit dimly by pumpkin heads or candles set in hollowed carrots.

The dining table was set with a group of carrot candlesticks and bowlfuls of apples, nuts, grapes and candy. Upon a fat pumpkin was perched a Hallowe'en witch holding a handful of raffia, which came from the mouth of a grab-bag. In her black gown, peaked hat, and flying red cloak, with a vertiable broomstick in her hand, she was the star of indoors. On the lawn, ready to offer a welcome to every guest who arrived, was a greater star, a life-size witch, with a pair of twinkling red eyes which could be seen two blocks distant. Her framework was a rough wooden cross with one end hewn to a sharp stake which was driven into the ground. Pillows were tied about her lathelike form for shapeliness, while her garb was a nightgown. The pumpkinhead was of noble proportions, the hair was a bunch of black raffia, and over it perched a lordly hat with a peak nearly a yard high, wide brim, and a crisp scarf of orange-colored paper tied in a magnificent bow at one side. The head was nailed securely to the framework, and inside the candles flared safely, for the witch's cap was lined with asbestos. That she made a hit would be praising her mildly; if her feet had not been securely planted in the earth she might have been tempted to curtsy from the attention she received.

When fifteen small girls filed downstairs, led by their young hostess, they were blindfolded one by one and each played a game of blindman's buff with the boys in the hall, the one who was captured being her partner for supper. It shattered in an instant the ice which has always to be broken at a children's party. The crowd watching blindman's buff began to shriek with laughter which grew to genuine hilarity when the sixteenth girl chased the sixteenth boy into a corner. There was a hungry rush at half-past six for the dining room and parlor, where eight small tables were set, four children being seated at each. The supper was a simple one, consisting of tongue and chicken sandwiches, with stuffed potatoes, baked apples with whipped cream, gingerbread men, chocolate, nuts and grapes.

When the evening's fun began a jolly young aunt was appointed referee and recorder in the various games. The first part of the program was held in the kitchen while tables were being cleared and dishes carried to the butler's pantry. There was, of course, a tub filled with lukewarm water (it was too chilly a night for a cold plunge), and in it floated a score of rosy apples. Bobbing for them was no end of fun, and the first youngster clever enough to bring one up in his or her teeth was given the first place on the list of honor, which meant later the first chance at the grab-bag.

An apple tied to a string was swinging in a doorway—it got bitten at last—then fifteen minutes were spent over what the small hostess called "candle-boats." It excited curiosity enough when there was handed about a plateful of walnut shell halves. Each one was numbered on the bottom with India ink, then into it had been poured a spoonful of parafin. In the center stood a bit of oil-soaked cotton string to make a wick. The children, each one keeping in memory the number of his walnut shell, crowded about the tub on the kitchen floor, and on its waters was launched a fleet of burning candle boats. All sorts of exciting adventures befell them; they bumped into each other, one or two were capsized, some took fire and burned up, while a few sailed on serenely with their little candles burning up the last drop of grease. The last survivor was inspected for its number, then its owner's name went third on the roll of honor.

There was no greater fun during the evening than a "peanut carry." The boys chose partners and were ranged in two lines from the dining room to the parlor. At the end of each line was a table; one held a big basket of peanuts, beside the other stood the umpire, with her pencil and paper. On it was a wooden bowl and two plates. When the umpire called a girl's name she and her partner walked down the center to the farther table. Covering the backs of their hands with all the peanuts they could hold, they carried them to the other table, where they were counted. It sounds like an easy task, but the winner had only seven to eight peanuts to his credit. When the children began to giggle, when hands grew shaky, or a walk quickened into a run, the peanuts went tumbling everywhere, to the delight of the onlookers.

There was a game of bean-bags, then a spirited soap-bubble contest. For this partners were drawn again and a ribbon stretched from end to end of the room, with boys on one side of it and girls on the other. It was played almost like a tennis game, a girl blowing a bubble to her partner, who wafted it back. The contest went down the line, and the children who kept a bubble floating for two minutes won. At last thirty-two names were down on the referee's list, and everybody gathered about the grab-bag in front of the witch doll, who yielded up her reins of raffia. Each boy and girl, according to his or her place upon the list, pulled at a black or an orange-colored strand of raffia. One jerk brought out a bundle wrapped in tissue paper—and such queer things were unwrapped, velvet cats and china elephants, feathered roosters or tiny dolls, old women who nodded their heads, and old men who winked their eyes, long-tailed mice, or fat little owls, and Japanese novelties without end.

What a stampede there was down cellar when the jolly aunt appeared with a cornpopper, tin pans and a package of popcorn. Upstairs they came again presently with half a bushel of hot, snowy-white kernels. Then with bowlfuls of popcorn and peanuts they made a circle about the jolly aunt, who announced that the last half hour was to be devoted to something very weird and "Hallowe'eny." She sat before a low table chanting softly, while into a saucer she tossed a tablespoonful of salt and poured alcohol upon it from a silver flagon. When she touched it with a match it blazed up in a blue uncanny flame. Then she began in a slow, deep voice:

Little Orphan Annie's come to our house to stay!

She had scarcely reached the last verse when the saucer-lamp flared strangely and went out. The reader lit it again, with her salt and alcohol, and recited:

All around the house in the jet-black night,
It stares through the window pane,

but the light went out as she whispered slowly:

All the wicked shadows coming tramp, tramp, tramp!

There followed Eugene Field's ghostly "Seein' Things," with its "scary" refrain. But as she ended the last stanza the lights suddenly blazed up, real electric lights instead of tallow dips in carrot candlesticks, and the clock struck 9. There was a scurry upstairs for warm caps and coats. "Good nights" were said, not only to the little lady hostess, her tall mother and the jolly aunt, but to the witch lady on the lawn, whose round eyes still glowed. Her black raffia hair was blowing across her pumpkin face; she could not very well push it aside, for her arms were stretched out stiffly and her back would not bend.

It had been a very jolly Hallowe'en; even the witch lady seemed to acknowledge it the next morning, when her head was carried down cellar and her queer wooden leg bumped its way up the attic stairs—Isabel Gordon Curtis in October St. Nicholas.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR AUG.

New Work........ .... Buckeye Jr.
Solutions...... ....W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American astronomer of some note, born November 26, 1773, at Salem, Mass. He showed at an early age a great inclination for mathematics, in which he afterward attained great proficiency, without ever attending a university. He was first bred to his father's trade of a cooper, and afterwards apprenticed to a ship chandler. He particularly devoted himself to the study of the practical appliance of science. He went as a super-cargo of a merchant ship in several long voyages, adding a thorough knowledge of it. He was president of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston. He died March 10, 1838.

ALMA GREY.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A square field has for its diagonal 113.181 rds. plus; how many rds. of fence will be required to enclose the field?

LEWIS ANDERSEN.

3.—CONNECTED SQUARES.

X	X	X	X				
X	X	X	X				
X	X	X	X				
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
				X	X	X	X
				X	X	X	X
				X	X	X	X

1.—A measure of weight.
2.—Not common.
3.—Artifices.
4.—One who eats at the same table.
5.—A tune.
6.—A row or rank.
7.—Part of the head.

HAWKEYE.

4.—DOUBLE CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in young, my second's in age;
My third is in yew, my fourth is in sage;
My fifth is in scorn, my sixth is in glad;
My seventh's in girl, my eight is in lad;
My ninth is in lunch, my tenth is in drink;
My eleventh's in glue, my twelfth is in ink;
My thirteenth's in ruby, my fourteenth in pearl;
My whole is the name of a M. G. R. girl.

CLEO DAVIS.

What can anyone tell us of the "Volapuk" language?

BUCKEYE JR.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"Those eyes—among thine elder friends,
Perhaps they pass for blue;
No matter—if a man can see,
What more have eyes to do?"

E. SUGDEN.

Answers to Puzzles of September 28.

1.—Hugh Bourne.
2.—$1.81+
3.—Words forming rhomboid: T, ton, tonic, niche, chest, estop, top, p.
4.—"Water will seek its level."
5.—Berserker was a redoubtable hero in Scandinavian mythology, the grandson of the eight-handed Starkader, and the beautiful Alfhilde. He despised mail and helmet, and, contrary to the custom of the times, always went into battle unharnessed, his fury serving him instead of defensive armor. By the daughter of King Swafurlam, whom he had slain in battle, he had twelve sons who inherited the name of Berserker along with his warlike fury. The word is formed from ber, bare, and serkr, shirt of mail.
6—Wm. Cowper wrote—

"Religion if in heavenly truths attired,
Needs only to be seen to be admired."

Chat.

There wasn't a single girl in the 'Cademy this morning (nor a married one either, unless you count the Schoolmistress!).

Milton, Lewis Anderson, W. P. E., E. Sugden and Iowa Idea were the "sum total."

Milton, please put O. W. C. work on a separate sheet from anything else you send, in order that it shall not be mislaid and your credits lost.

E. Sugden, don't mention your "last" work, if you please, but talk all you like about your "latest." The 'Cademy expects you to do your duty for a long time to come.

W. P. E. gets a "perfect mark" for his September 14th lesson. Good boy!

The class listened to the following criticism on a recent problem, given by Iowa Idea, a new young man, who will be very welcome in the 'Cademy whenever he likes to come:

"I wish to call attention to the solution of the Arithmetical problem of August 24, sent by Buckeye Jr.

"I think you will find the correct answer to be 1920 sq. ins. The octagon is composed of 8 triangles, whose sides are 26 ins. with base side of octagon 20 ins., making perpendicular height 24 ins., or, in other words, an octagon inscribed in a circle 52 ins. in diameter. The sides would be 20 ins. The statement first made in the solution is not correct, according to the "Iowa Idea."

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Thomas S. Martin, U. S. Senator from Virginia.

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WILL BATTLE FOR BILL

President in Earnest on Railroad Rate Measure.

Washington, Oct. 4.—"President Roosevelt is dead in earnest on the subject of railroad rate legislation, and is just as determined as ever that legislative regulations shall be enacted looking to federal supervision of the freight rate situation."

This statement was made today by Representative Townsend, of Michigan, one of the authors of the Esch-Townsend railroad rate bill, which passed the house of representatives last winter, after a conference with President Roosevelt. The conference was the most interesting and important held today at the White House.

Representative Townsend called to talk over the general subject with the President and of the necessity for the making of changes in the measure which he and Mr. Esch proposed last winter. Mr. Esch notified the President that he could not be here at this time, but that Mr. Townsend and he were in entire accord. Mr. Townsend did not have opportunity to go fully into the subject with the President today, but the President requested him to call again at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow.

"I have no authority to represent the President's views as to railroad rates," said Mr. Townsend; "but I can say that he entertains now the same views in principle as he expressed in his message last December. He believes that to either the interstate commerce commission or to some other body ought to be given the authority to adjust rates found to be unreasonable. The crux of the whole matter is not that the commission should fix rates, but that it should have the power to substitute a reasonable rate for one found on investigation to be unjust. Without such authority the evils complained of could not be reached."

"Have any suggestions been made of changes in the Esch-Townsend measure?"

"Some changes may be made," replied Mr. Townsend, "but they will be for the purpose of making the bill clearer on certain points. It is intended, of course, to include in the regulation private cars, refrigerator cars and terminal charges. We thought they were covered by our measure, but in order that there may be no question about them, they will be included in the bill in a definite way. One thing is certain: There will be no narrowing of the scope of the bill, no modification of the principles involved. The interest of both the shippers and the railroads are to be subserved. Nobody wants to do an injustice to the transportation lines and the bill agreed upon will not be unfair to the railroads."

Mr. Townsend said it was expected that the senate committee on interstate commerce would prepare and report a measure to regulate railroad freight rates. While he did not have a definite idea as to the scope of the senate measure, he regarded it as doubtful whether the members of the senate committee would agree with Senator Foraker that the proposition involved only a question of methods.

TO TRANSFER CANAL WORK

Charge of Panama Ditch to Be Put in Secretary Root's Hands.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Secretary Taft will at the first opportunity take up with the President the proposition to transfer the control of the whole matter of the construction of the Panama canal from the war department to the state department. It was his intention to discuss the matter with the President at his conference last night, but the lack of time prevented his doing so. The question was brought up some time ago, but for various reasons it was postponed to a more favorable occasion.

Since the Spanish-American war involving the acquisition of the Philippines the work of the war department has greatly increased and the suggestion that a transfer to the state department of the canal work with its many perplexing questions which are bound to come up has been under consideration. Secretary Taft, it is known, is willing that a transfer should be made, basing that disposition on expediency.

CABINET MEMBERS COMING

President's Advisers to Aid in the Ohio Campaign.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Senator Dick, chairman of the Ohio Republican executive committee, had a conference with President Roosevelt yesterday relative to the political situation in that state. The president is particularly interested in the approaching Ohio election, and told Senator Dick he would do everything in his power to insure the success of the Republican cause there this fall. Senator Dick is anxious that as many members of the cabinet as possible may make speeches in Ohio during the campaign, and it has been agreed tentatively that Secretaries Taft, Shaw, Wilson and Bonaparte and Attorney General Moody will participate in the campaign.

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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FIRST WORDS SINCE WAR

Japanese and Russian Representatives Have Meeting.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan were resumed at the state department for a short time today while Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador and Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, discussed the forms of ratification of their respective countries.

The call was made by appointment at the request of Mr. Takahira, who desires to see the Russian form of ratification. Accordingly Secretary Root sent for Mr. Smith, chief of the diplomatic bureau of the state department, who brought to the diplomatic room a copy of a Russian extradition treaty which gave Mr. Takahira the information he desired. The envoys remained for a few minutes in conversation with Secretary Root and then left the department without further exchanges. They bowed pleasantly as they parted outside the diplomatic room.

It would seem certain from this that ratifications of the peace treaty are to be exchanged at Washington.

As soon as the date for the exchange of these ratifications has been agreed upon, special plenary powers will be cabled to Baron Rosen and Mr. Takahira by their respective emperors. The exact form which these powers shall take was discussed at today's conference, both envoys being anxious that there should be no difficulty on that point. The form of the powers necessarily will be identical.

CHARGES NOT SUSTAINED

Accusations Against Collector Leach Were Dismissed.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The attention of officials of the treasury department was today called to a dispatch from Cleveland published in this morning's papers to the effect that charges had been filed in the department by former Deputy Collector Benham against Collector Charles F. Leach, of Cleveland, alleging among other things: Pernicious political activity, forcing the resignation or removal of competent employes in his office without an opportunity to defend themselves; wrongfully holding up vessels to the detriment of commerce; clearing fish tugs for foreign ports, knowing they were not going to the foreign ports for which they cleared, and unlawfully selling clearance papers. The treasury officials stated that no charges had been received from Mr. Benham since July 20. On that date a communication was received from Captain Benham containing the identical allegations mentioned in this morning's dispatch from Cleveland, and that the charges were fully investigated at that time, and found to be unsustained by the facts. Captain Benham was so notified August 20.

TO CUT OFF ONE MILLION

Effort Will Be Made to Reduce Cost of Government Printing.

Washington, Oct. 5.—President Roosevelt had a talk yesterday with Representative Charles B. Landis, of Indiana, on the work of the commission which is to investigate the condition in the government printing office with a view to reducing the expenses of operation of the big printing plant. Mr. Landis was chairman of the house committee in the last congress, and probably will be in the next.

The commission authorized by congress to make the investigation consists of the committees on printing of the senate and house of representatives. Senator Platt, of New York, is the chairman of the commission. It is expected the commission will hold its first meeting in New York within a day or two, and Mr. Landis is en route to New York to attend it. The working sessions of the commission probably will be held in this city. Members of the commission are said to believe it easily possible to reduce the expenses of the government printing office at least one million dollars a year.

PURER GOODS RECEIVED

From Europe as Result of Inspection Laws of the United States.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, yesterday made public the report of Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, concerning his investigation in Europe of the production of food products for export to the United States. He concludes his report with this statement:

"Everywhere it was found that manufacturers and merchants are intensely interested in the inspection laws of this country, and in most cases they are endeavoring to the very best of their ability to conform to the provisions of the law.

"The law and its regulations and enforcement have had a most salutary effect upon trade relations. We are getting in this country now better and purer goods, and the result will not be as was expected, a diminution in the volume of trade, but, on the contrary, a large increase. Our consumers, being sure of the purity and character of these products, will eat more freely of imported food products for this reason. Thus commerce and trade between us and foreign countries will be promoted."

THREE MEN CONSIDERED

President Looking for a Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.—WANTED—A financier of acknowledged ability, to take charge of the United States treasury department. Must not be identified with any of the large trusts. No candidates for the presidency need apply. All communications confidential. Address, T. R., White House, D. C.

President Roosevelt has not inserted this advertisement in any of the newspapers of the country, but, if it would find the desired successor of Secretary Shaw, in all probability the advertising departments of some of the newspapers would hear financially from the chief executive.

It is stated upon authority that the selection of a new secretary of the treasury is giving the President considerable concern. A great many suggestions have been made to him by his friends, but none of them appear to have met with his approval.

The names of three men who are in high favor with the President have been mentioned in connection with the prospective vacancy, but for different reasons they are not available. The President has discussed the matter with Postmaster General Cortelyou, who, it was thought at one time, he had selected for the place, but Mr. Cortelyou finds the duties of postmaster general very congenial to his tastes and suggested to the President that he appoint some one else to the position.

Mr. Cortelyou has taken a great interest in a number of reforms in the postoffice department, which he thinks should be carried out before he gives up the portfolio. One of these is the crusade which he has inaugurated against get-rich-quick concerns. There are issued almost daily from the department fraud orders against such concerns, and Mr. Cortelyou is impressed with the idea that this policy results in saving thousands of dollars to the public. He has driven out of business some of the most gigantic fakirs that have ever feasted on a gullible public. There seems to be no other way to reach this class except through the fraud order, and Mr. Cortelyou proposes to use this weapon as much as possible.

There is little doubt that the President would be pleased should Mr. Cortelyou take charge of the treasury portfolio, but he also realizes that the postmaster general's office, in view of the scandals that have obtained there in the past, needs a man of Mr. Cortelyou's ability and experience.

Charles G. Dawes, former controller of the treasury, according to well authenticated information, was practically decided upon. The President, it is said, was about to offer Mr. Dawes the place, when Mr. Dawes became connected with a large corporation. As the new concern, at the head of which Mr. Dawes is to be placed, has a capitalization of five million dollars and a surplus of two millions, he is not disposed to give up his private interests to take an honorary position in the cabinet.

Before Mr. Dawes achieved his present reputation in financial circles the offer would have been a tempting one to him, but at present it is not thought he could afford to accept.

Robert Bacon, who has just taken charge of the office of assistant secretary of state, was seriously considered for a time, but the recent scandal of insurance companies in New York, which, to a certain extent involved the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., of which Mr. Bacon was formerly a member, it is thought, makes him unavailable.

While the President has confidence in Mr. Bacon's integrity and ability, it is thought that even the fact that Mr. Bacon had been connected with Morgan might subject the administration to adverse criticism if he were put in charge of the nation's finances. It seems to be the policy of the President to avoid even the appearance of evil.

While President Roosevelt and Secretary Shaw have frequently disagreed upon matters relative to the enforcement of the revenue laws, and there has been currently reported that the secretary was persona non grata with the administration, it does not seem to be a very easy matter to find a successor to him.

Few men in public life of the ability of Mr. Shaw are not connected with some of the large corporations. The directors of large concerns are constantly on the lookout for men of his calibre, and they do not remain long in obscurity. The President does not wish to experiment with men of untried capabilities, and at the same time he desires if possible to avoid selecting a man who will be connected with a concern that might be interested in questions upon which the secretary of the treasury might be called upon to pass.

TWO POETS ARE CHOSEN

To Have Tablets in University Hall of Fame.

New York, Oct. 9.—The names of John Greenleaf Whittier and James Russell Lowell have been chosen to be inscribed in the hall of fame of the New York university. Official announcement was made today that Whittier's name had been chosen by a vote of 52 out of 95 of the board of electors, and that Mr. Lowell had received 56 votes. Fifty-one votes, or a majority of the full board of electors of 100 is necessary for election.

Two classes were considered for election, and these men were elected in the authors' class. There was no election in the class of teachers, none of the names submitted receiving the required number of votes. The nearest to an election was the name of Philipps Brooks, which received 49. In the authors' class the name of Edgar Allan Poe, over which there had been considerable controversy, received 43 votes.

The hall of fame was built in 1900 on the university heights and in it are to be placed tablets bearing the names of great Americans. The movement is a national one, but the New York university is trustee of the building. Elections are made by a board of electors composed of twenty-five each of men of affairs, justices of supreme courts, college presidents and professors of history and science. In 1900 twenty-nine names received election and by the constitution of the hall of fame it was provided that every five years there should be an election of additional names. The names in the various classes had been under consideration by the board of one hundred electors all summer.

DISASTER DUE TO MUTINY

Japanese Diplomats Believe Sailors Blew Up the Mikasa.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 9.—The steamer Tartar, which has arrived here, brought news from Japan that the story was current that the accident to the battleship Mikasa at Sasebo was occasioned as a result of a mutiny on board, because of the resentment by the crew of the peace terms.

Robert W. Collins, who represented the Associated Press with Kuroki's army throughout the campaign, and who was a passenger on the Tartar, said the story was given some credence in diplomatic circles in Japan.

Mr. Collins said the report was that the men had mutinied and attempted to seize the ship when some officers fired the magazine. Soon after the disaster Admiral Togo went to Tokio to lay a report of the occurrence before the emperor.

CANNOT STAND THE LIFE

George L. Dodson Resigns as Consul General at Hangchow.

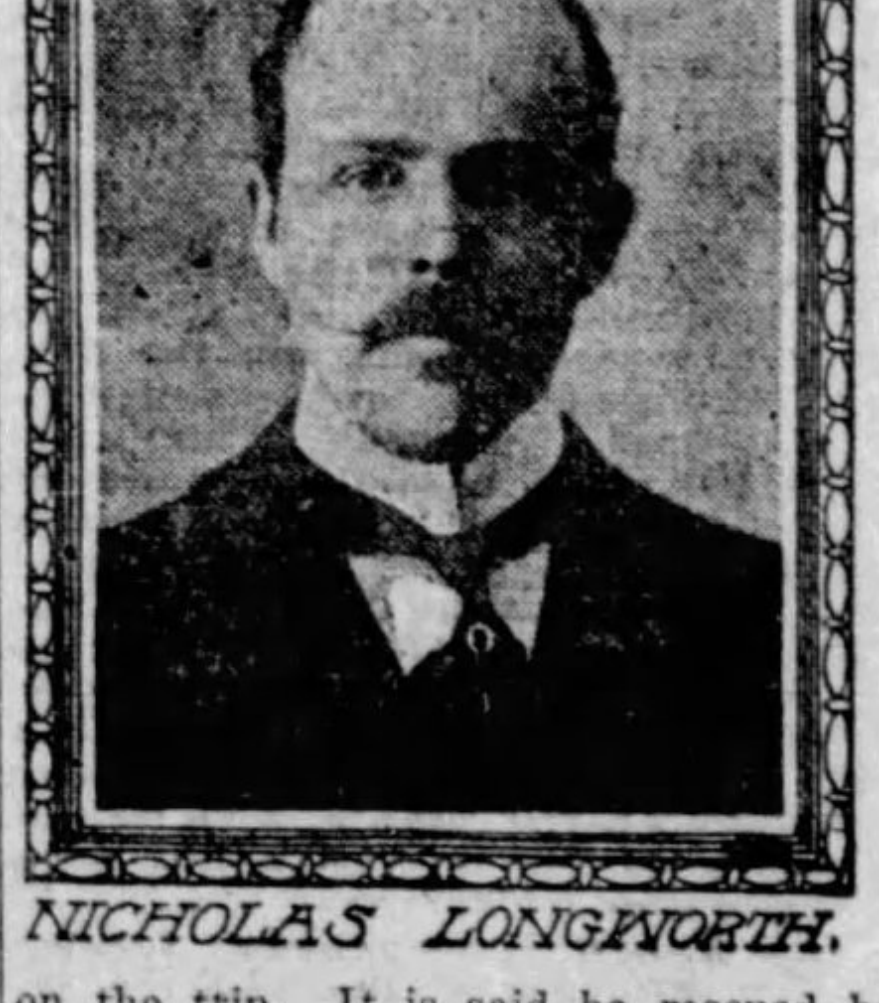
Washington, Oct. 4.—George L. Dodson, of Iowa, formerly a secretary of state there, has resigned his position as consul general at Hangchow, China, after but a very few weeks of work.

He has written to friends here complaining of the mode of life of the Chinese, which he cannot stand.

LONGWORTH A HAPPY MAN

Persistent Report He Is to Wed the President's Daughter.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Members of the Taft party returned from the Orient continue to insist that the romance in which Miss Alice Roosevelt and Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, are the principal figures seems likely to find a natural ending at the altar at no distant day, when Miss Roosevelt will become Mrs. Longworth. Mr. Longworth was most attentive to Miss Roosevelt at all times on the trip. It is said he rescued her from a perilous situation on a trip which some members of the party took to Mindanao.


NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

Miss Roosevelt, Mr. Longworth and several other members of the party will return on the steamship Siberia.

ONE TRAIN IS DERAILED

Moscow Is Quiet, but Fears Are Entertained.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 9.—General Trepoff, assistant minister of interior, has been informed by telephone from Moscow that no serious disorders occurred there last night and that the situation was slightly more reassuring this morning. The strike is spreading, however, and the authorities evidently are very apprehensive. They are hopeful, that the St. Petersburg workmen will not be affected.

A serious development at Moscow today was an attempt to interrupt railroad communication. The rails were tampered with a short distance from Moscow, causing the derailment of a train, but there were no casualties.

The ministry of the interior admits that three Cossack policemen were killed yesterday, but has no confirmation of a yesterday.

The report telegraphed to the Russ that eight bakers were killed at Moscow yesterday, turns out to be incorrect. The main streets and squares of Moscow are occupied by police as well as by two regiments of Grenadiers, a squadron of dragoons of Cossacks.

The report that martial law has been declared at Moscow is authoritatively denied.

No disturbances were reported at Moscow today up to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

FORCED TO RUN GANTLET

People at Moscow Drop Dead as Result of Beatings.

London, Oct. 9.—Special dispatches to the London newspapers describe the desperate state of affairs at Moscow Saturday and Sunday. Many persons were killed or wounded in the rioting on the Tverskoy boulevard at the site of the monument to the poet Alexander Pushkin, in the great square fronting the monastery, where the troops used sabres and rifles, firing point blank into the rioters. The authorities have issued a proclamation giving the police absolute power to prevent assemblages.

The correspondent of the Standard describes how many of those arrested were made to run the gantlet of a double line of Cossacks in a long, narrow courtyard, the soldiers brutally striking them with knouts and the butts of rifles until they dropped fainting or dead at the end of the line.

Bomb Plot Widespread.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 9.—The throwing of bombs at the troops in Tiflis yesterday evening which resulted in the soldiers firing on the people appears to have been the outcome of a deliberately organized plot. Ten bombs were thrown simultaneously in the vicinity of three barracks in widely separated quarters of the city. Shots also were fired at the soldiers as they rushed out of the barracks, but the loss of life was confined to one Cossack and one bomb thrower. In addition twenty persons were wounded.

To Quiet Oil Fields.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 9.—Satisfactory measures for the future preservation of order in the Baku oil fields were determined on Sunday at a conference under the presidency of Finance Minister Kokovsoff, of representatives of the government, the oil men and the industries which consume naphtha.

The oil men agreed to resume production. Their demand for the dismissal of all natives from the police and the organization of a force composed of Russians at the expense of the oil men was accepted. The troops at Baku, now numbering nine thousand, were delivered by the suggestion of the owners for the protection of the fields and works.

WRECK FATAL TO THREE

While Many Race Horses Are Killed in Collision.

Millersburg, Pa., Oct. 9.—Three men were killed, one man was injured and a carload of race horses were either killed or so badly hurt that they had to be shot, as the result of a collision at the junction of the Lykens Valley branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, a quarter mile south of this place Sunday.

The dead are: Theodore Scott, fireman; Ralph Hendershott, freight brakeman; Charles E. Berry, freight conductor. The injured man is Julius Lesh, of Sunbury, engineer, whose leg was crushed and body bruised.

The collision was between the fast Erie mail train, westbound, and a caboose and box car containing a load of race horses. The mail train was bound from Harrisburg to Erie. It was preceded out of Harrisburg by a fast freight train, which, owing to a heavy fog, lost some time. The caboose and box car accidentally uncoupled at the junction and the mail train overtook them.

Berry and Hendershott were in the caboose when the crash came and were killed instantly. Fireman Scott, of the mail train was hurled into the midst of the wreck and also killed. Engineer Lesh, of the mail train, was thrown under his engine. After the collision the wreckage took fire and the bodies of Berry and Hendershott were burned almost beyond recognition.

There were 200 passengers on the mail-express, but none were seriously hurt. A number were thrown into a panic until the full extent of the accident was known.

The horses were bound for the Bloomsburg, Pa., fair and belonged to several eastern horsemen.

Will Reappoint Tillman.

Washington, Oct. 9.—President Roosevelt has decided to reappoint Abram Tillman, United States district attorney for the middle district of Tennessee on the expiration of his term, February 1, 1906.

45 SOLDIERS DROWNED

Surgeon General's Report of Army Conditions.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Surgeon General R. M. O'Reilly, of the army, has submitted an exhaustive report on the health conditions of the army to Secretary Taft. The report says that the enlisted strength of the army, as shown upon the monthly sick reports, was 58,740, and on the returns of the military secretary 60,139, and calculations are made upon the latter figures. There were 79,586 "admissions to the sick report" during the year, 406 deaths from all causes and 1,377 discharges for disability. The figures, he says, show a steady and progressive improvement in the health of the army. The report says that by far the most important diseases affecting the efficiency of the army during the year have been those resulting from immoral habits, which caused 16 per cent of all admissions. This class of diseases advanced from third to first place in number of admissions to the sick report. There were constantly on sick report for this class of diseases 715 men, equal to a loss for the entire year of the services of 11 full companies of infantry.

"The control of these diseases," says General O'Reilly, "lies largely in the hands of the civil authorities and one of the most important steps to that end would appear to be classing them with other infectious diseases, and the requirement that they shall be reported as such and controlled by health departments.

"In the military service a similar course should be followed."

As to causes of death, pneumonia advanced to first place and tuberculosis second.

There were 206 admissions for gunshot wounds, with 44 deaths and 2,850 admissions for wounds other than gunshot with 15 deaths. Twenty-one men were killed in action and 42 wounded; of the killed two were by gunshots, of the wounded 28 were by gunshot. There were 45 soldiers drowned, 11 per cent of the total deaths from all causes, indicating how important it is that all soldiers should have systematic instruction in swimming. Twenty-seven soldiers committed suicide; 10 deaths were due to homicide.

Notwithstanding that a large part of the army was serving in the tropics there was no admission for snake bite.

The strength of officers was 3,421 from the medical department reports and 3,815 from the military secretary. There were 2,276 admissions, 27 deaths.

Comparisons with foreign armies show that the highest rate of admissions is in the American army and the lowest in the Russian. The highest death rate was in the American army and the lowest in the Prussian. The highest noneffective rate was in the American army and the lowest in the Prussian. Regarding the facts General O'Reilly says:

"The very high proportion for alcoholism in the American army as compared with that of the British is partly due to the fact that in the latter service only admissions to hospital are counted. It is notable that while the British have less than half the American admission rate for dysentery, their death rate is practically the same and that while their ratio of admission for malaria is about the same, their death rate is nearly three times as great. The American admission rate for malaria is nearly 80 times that of the French, while the death rate is only five times as great. These facts point to difference in the method of computing admissions. The figures for measles and mumps compare very favorable with other armies except the French.

"The comparatively high American death rate for tuberculosis is explained by the fact that in the United States army tuberculosis patients are sent to a sanitarium and retained in service for long periods, while in other armies they are promptly discharged. The high admission rate is no doubt due to the present defective system of medical examination of recruits. The undue prevalence of typhoid fever in the army is partly explainable by its undue prevalence in the civil communities where the troops are stationed as a result of the general failure to purify water and sewerage in American municipalities. Notable is the absence of smallpox in the Prussian, Bavarian and Dutch armies. More care in vaccination would give like results in other services."

The strength of the army in the Philippines was 11,996 and there were 20,346 admissions to the sick report and 105 deaths. The strength of the Filipino troops was 4,610 and there were 5,242 admissions and 103 deaths.

HUGHES REFUSES TO RUN

Republicans Will Have to Hunt Again for Candidate.

New York, Oct. 9.—Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the insurance investigating committee today declined the Republican nomination for mayor of New York city.

In stating his grounds for refusing the nomination, which was tendered to him by the unanimous vote of the city Republican convention last Friday night, Mr. Hughes said:

"In this dilemma I have simply to do my duty as I see it.

"In my judgment I have no right to accept the nomination. A paramount public duty forbids it.

"It is not necessary to enlarge upon the importance of the insurance investigation. This is undisputed. It is dealing with questions vital to the interests of millions of our fellow citizens throughout the land. It presents an opportunity for public service second to none and involves a corelative responsibility. This work commands all my energies. It is imperative that I continue in it. You have frankly recognized that it must continue unembarassed and with unimpaired efficiency. But it is entirely clear to me that this cannot be if I accept the nomination.

"Were I, with the best of intentions, to accept the nomination, it is my conviction that the work of the investigation would be largely discredited, its motives would be impugned and its integrity assailed. To many it would appear that its course would be shaped and its lines of inquiry would be chosen, developed or abandoned as political ambition might prompt or political exigency demand.

Such a situation would be intolerable. There is but one course open. The legislative inquiry must proceed with convincing disinterestedness. Its great opportunities must not be imperilled by alienating the support to which it is entitled, or by giving the slightest occasion for questioning the sincerity and single mindedness with which it is conducted."

ASSASSIN'S 2,000 BLOWS

Are Given Him in China Instead of Decapitation.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 9.—The Chinese journal, Sinwampoa, received on the steamer Tartar, reports an attempt on the life of Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai, one of China's most progressive officials.

The would-be assassin was 30 years old. He entered the official residence of the viceroy at Tientsin and tried to attack the viceroy. Guards interfered and promptly secured him.

He was ordered decapitated, but the viceroy refused to allow the sentence to be carried out and the assailant was released after being given 2,000 blows with a bamboo.

ANOTHER SHOCK IS FELT

Inhabitants of Monteleone Thrown in a Panic by Earthquake.

Monteleone Calabria, Italy, Oct. 9.—A strong earthquake shock was felt here at 10 o'clock last night and caused a panic among the inhabitants who are still suffering from the terror and privation resulting from the last catastrophe.

TO BE FIRST AMBASSADOR

Mr. Takahira May Be Rewarded in That Way by the Mikado.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, expects to leave Washington about December 1 for Japan on a six months' leave of absence, the first he has taken in several years. In his absence Mr. Eki Hioki, first secretary, will be charge d'affaires. Mr. Takahira was ill last spring as the result of an attack of appendicitis the preceding winter, and his participation in the peace conference was strongly against the advice of his physician, who urged upon him the necessity of taking a long rest.

Reports have been in circulation that Mr. Takahira would soon be transferred to St. Petersburg or some other European post, in recognition of his successful tour of duty at Washington.

In diplomatic circles it is believed imperial recognition will take the form of an order returning Mr. Takahira to Washington as Japan's first ambassador to the United States.

BOTH HOUSES FAVORABLE

Bill on Rate Legislation to Be Introduced.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Railroad rate legislation was the topic of a long conference yesterday between the President and Representative Townsend, of Michigan, one of the authors of the Esch-Townsend bill which was passed last winter by the house of representatives. The discussion was supplementary to that of the day before, when the President did not have time to consider the subject fully with Mr. Townsend.

At the conclusion of the conference, which lasted an hour and a quarter, Mr. Townsend said it was his purpose to have his bill in readiness for introduction in the house as soon as congress convened.

"I have been working on it practically through the summer," said he, "and now have it pretty well formulated. My effort now is to make certain that it shall cover what is expected of it. It will embody my ideas and, at the same time, I am quite sure it will represent accurately those of the President. That he will approve of it in the form I shall present it to congress I have no doubt.

"After making it perfectly clear that the provisions of the measure apply to private cars, refrigerator cars and terminal charges, it will be my purpose, through the measure, to confer upon the interstate commerce commission the power to make its findings in any particular case effective within a reasonable time after they are announced. Efforts have been made to create the impression that it is the purpose of the advocates of this legislation to give the interstate commerce commission the authority to fix all the rates of a railroad. That is not true. It is intended only that the commission, if complaint shall be made to it that any particular rate is unjust, shall have power, after due investigation, to substitute a reasonable rate in case the complaint shall have been shown to be well founded. I expect to talk again with the President about the matter before I return to my home and to go over with Attorney General Moody some provisions of the measure, especially those relating to the consideration of the cases by the United States courts."

"Do you expect that rate legislation will be enacted during the approaching session of congress?"

"I have no doubt of it," replied Mr. Townsend. "The house has indicated where it stands on that proposition, and I believe there is a strong working majority in the senate in favor of such a measure."

DRY TOWN IS A WONDER

Remarkable Showing of Thrift in Place Without a Saloon.

Washington, C. H., O., Oct. 9.—The advocates of a "dry" town are pointing with pride to Jamestown, Greene county, Ohio, which has had no saloons for the past four years, and is regarded as one of the dryest of the dry towns. A financial report recently made by the town treasurer shows that the place is free from debt and has a balance in the treasury of $2,500. It is claimed that this is one of the most remarkable showings that can be made by any place as large as Jamestown in the state of Ohio, and is pointed to by the antisaloon people to show that the saloon is not necessary to the financial prosperity of a town. It is also claimed that the commercial interests of the town are prosperous.

ATTENDANCE A SURPRISE

Practically 2,250,000 People Have Visited Portland Show.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 9.—This week will mark the close of the Lewis and Clark exposition after a successful career not anticipated by even the most enthusiastic supporters of the project. Before the closing day is over the fair will have recorded an attendance of practically 2,250,000 persons, which, considering the fact that the combined population of the old Oregon territory is hardly equal to that number, is almost phenomenal.

PRESIDENTIAL TRIPLETS

Bunch of Indiana Babies Are Named After Roosevelt.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 9.—Triplets, two two boys and one girl, were born to the wife of Frank Wilhelm yesterday. They will be named Theodosia, Teddy and Roosevelt, after the President.

DIPLOMATS UNDERPAID

So Secretary Taft Tells Cabinet Members.

Washington, Oct. 9.—A campaign will be made by the administration in congress at the next session of that body to secure large appropriations for the diplomatic and consular services. It has been long known that the diplomatic and consular officers of this government have been underpaid, but there has not been any great effort to obtain more money from congress, so that the salaries might be advanced or buildings and grounds purchased abroad.

It is now understood that President Roosevelt purposes to raise the standard of the two services so that they will be equal to any in the world. Not only will congress be asked for money to make liberal advances in salaries, but to maintain more elaborate establishments abroad.

The woful condition of the consular service has been set forth by Secretary Taft, who, when in the far east, investigated conditions and discovered much that displeased him.

At the meeting of the cabinet last Tuesday Mr. Taft told of the conditions in China relative to the American consular service and declared that American prestige was suffering there because of the mean quarters the consular officers were actually forced to occupy. The same conditions are true of the diplomatic service. In many places, such as London, Paris or Berlin, the rent of a house alone—one suitable for the representative of a great nation—equals the ambassador's salary, and it is only a very rich man who can accept one of these important missions.

Nearly everywhere, except in those places where the ambassador or minister himself prefers to make large expenditures from his own pocket, the American diplomatic establishments are far outclassed by those of some other countries. The British government owns a magnificent establishment here. The home of the ambassador, Sir Mortimer Durand, on Connecticut avenue, is one of the finest places in the city. Germany has recently acquired ground upon which a new embassy will be built to replace one scarcely less pretentious. France is to build a new embassy here soon.

America does not own a foot of ground in any other country except China, where it was necessary to buy land and build a legation at a cost of about $100,000. It is regarded as essential that the United States representatives abroad should be as well established as those of any other country.

NEW ORLEANS IS ITSELF

Hotel Registers Swell and Theatres Are Filled.

New Orleans, Oct. 9.—Rain has fallen here incessantly for the past twenty-four hours, and all sanitary work has again been suspended. The weekly statistics sustain Dr. White's assurance that the fever is being steadily wiped out. For the week ending October 7 a total of 176 new cases and 22 deaths were reported, against 183 new cases and 23 deaths in the preceding week, the showing being the best since the first week in August. From all infected points in the country come reports of steady progress.

The hotel registers are beginning to swell again, showing that people elsewhere are overcoming their fears concerning the danger here. The influx of people from Louisiana points continues and there are additional assurances that within the next ten days there will be relaxation of quarantines so far as they affect passenger traffic. The fourth of the New Orleans theatres opened on Sunday. There was standing room only at each of the two performances.

There were no admissions, no deaths and no discharges reported by the emergency hospital for the preceding twenty-four hours.

Although Mississippi continues rigid quarantine in spite of distribution of infection in that state an effort is to be made to reopen communication with the gulf coast. The families of many New Orleans business men are still on the coast. Dr. White considers little danger will be involved in the resumption of travel between New Orleans and the Mississippi towns.

NOTED ANARCHIST CAUGHT

Woman Held in Cleveland for Deportation.

Cleveland, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Anna Ballin, arrested here by United States Marshal Chandler on the charge of being in the country illegally, is alleged by the federal authorities to be an anarchist of international reputation and a leader of one of the largest bands of anarchists in this part of the country. The officials say that Leon Czolgosz, who assassinated President McKinley, was a member of the band. Several boxes of rabid anarchistic literature were found in the apartments occupied by the woman. She is alleged to be a native of Brunn, Moravia, Austria, and the wife of an anarchistic editor. It is charged that she was convicted of perjury in her native town several years ago and that she fled to America to escape punishment. For about two years the immigration branch of the department of commerce and labor has been searching for her with a view of having her deported. She is said to be known as Anna Najeday and that anarchistic circles the world over are familiar with her. A number of persons who have attended meetings addressed by her were examined by the authorities. Washington officials have been notified and the local officials are awaiting word from them before making any further move.

A GOLD RUSH IN NEVADA

Causes Postmistress at Goldfield to Be Overburdened.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The postoffice department expects five new clerks from San Francisco will arrive some time today at Goldfield, Nev., where the mail has clogged the office owing to the gold rush. A telegram has been received saying the men started last night. The case is regarded as unusual. The situation at Goldfield was created by the rapid increase of business there, and the advancement of the office from fourth class to the second-class grade. The men were paid formerly from an emergency fund provided for use in case where small offices suddenly increase business from one reason or another. This permitted an allowance for clerk hire of $5 a day for each man employed. When the increased grade was given the office the salaries were fixed by law and the Maximum is $1,600 a year. The postmaster at Goldfield has been told that she will be reimbursed through a deficiency appropriation. The advancement of the office increases her salary from $1,000 to $2,500. The new men will serve temporarily, and have been bonded to insure the government against loss in the event they should leave their posts for mining camps.

TAFT AFTER CONTRACTORS

Who Furnish Supplies to War Department.

Washington, Oct. 7.—As one outcome of the discovery of the Schuylkill arsenal frauds, Secretary Taft has issued a sweeping order of the greatest importance to every person interested in furnishing supplies to the war department, and possibly to all other departments, for it is probable that the principles laid down by Secretary Taft in this order will be promptly adopted in the other departments of the government. The purpose is to insure that government supplies shall be kept up to sample; that sub-contracting shall be discouraged; that irresponsible bidders shall be excluded from competition and that honest and competent inspections shall be made at every stage in the process of manufacture of goods furnished the governments.

Instructions for the guidance of officers charged with the purchase of supplies are embraced within the order, and are issued, the order reads, with a view to a thorough enforcement of the laws which require all supplies to be purchased "where the same can be purchased the cheapest, quality and cost of transportation and the interests of the government considered," and that "such contracts will be made with the lowest responsible bidders."

The secretary's instructions provide that the advertisements instruct nonmanufacturers of goods to state in their bids the name of the manufacturer who will supply them unless manifestly impracticable; that lack of commercial standing or inadequate facilities on the part of the manufacturers shall be sufficient grounds for the rejection of bids, and that all bids from contractors who have failed unjustifiably to fill former contracts shall be rejected. They require that abnormally low bids be strictly scrutinized; that the financial status of individual bondsmen be carefully investigated to insure ample security for the fulfillment of the contracts.

The instructions also provide that contracts once executed cannot be modified, but if it is found that for any reason the stipulations cannot be rigidly enforced the contract may be annulled with the approval of the secretary of war, if for the best interests of the government, and after again inviting competition a new award and contract may be entered into.

To sanction variations or to relax stringency, says the order, is likely to give the contractor an advantage unfair to competitors whose proposals were based upon the expectation of being held to the strictest observance of published requirements.

The instructions provide for the inspection of raw material and direct that all supplies furnished under contract will be subjected whenever practicable to the personal inspection of a commissioned officer at time of delivery, otherwise such inspections are to be made by civilian inspectors under his personal supervision, subject to test and verification at irregular intervals and at unexpected times by such officer. Finally it is enjoined upon commissioned officers charged with such inspections and supervision of civilian inspectors to qualify themselves by study, observation and practice, for such supervision as shall effectively protect the government interests.

AFTER BRIDGE MONOPOLY

President Decides to Prosecute in St. Louis Case.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Upon leaving the White House today, after the session of the cabinet, Attorney General Moody made the following announcement:

"It was determined by the President that upon the complaint pending in the department of justice against the monopolization of the two bridges and the ferry across the Mississippi into St. Louis, appropriate action should be begun by the attorney general."

DAVID HARUM WAS A MINT

Statement in Court Shows It Paid Westcott Estate $125,000.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 5.—David Harum, the novel written by the late Edward Noyes Westcott, of this city, netted the author's estate about $125,000, according to a statement made in surrogate court when the final accounting of the executrix of the estate was filed.

Mr. Westcott, who was a banker, died seven years ago, and the estate was held open to derive the benefits from the sale of the novel.

We Will Buy

You a Bottle of Liquozone, and Give It to You to Try.

We make few claims of what Liquozone will do. And no testimonials are published to show what it has done. We prefer that each sick one should learn its power by a test. That is the quickest way to convince you.

So we offer to buy the first bottle and give it to you to try. Compare it with common remedies; see how much more it does. Don't cling to the old treatments blindly. The scores of diseases which are due to germs call for a germicide. Please learn what Liquozone can do.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. Today there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Asthma
Abscess—Anaemia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Contagious Diseases
Cancer—Catarrh
Dysentery—Diarrhoea
Dyspepsia—Dandruff
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fevers—Gall Stones
Goitre—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Hay Fever—Influenza
La Grippe
Leucorrhea
Malaria—Neuralgia
Piles—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Scrofula—Syphilis
Skin Diseases
Tuberculosis
Tumors—Ulcers
Throat Troubles

Also most forms of the following:
Kidney Troubles
Stomach Troubles
Liver Troubles
Women's Diseases

Fever, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.................................

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free, I will take it.

....
....
....
W 307 Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

TREATY REACHES JAPAN

While Undercurrent of Feeling Is Against It.

Tokio, Oct. 5.—6:30 p. m.—M. Yamaza, director of political affairs of the Japanese foreign office, and H. W. Dennison, the advisor of the Japanese foreign office, arrived at Yokohama today on board the steamer Dakta, from Seattle September 20, bringing the peace treaty signed at Portsmouth September 5, and left immediately for Tokio.

They arrived here this evening but found few people to meet them at the railroad station owing to the strict examination made of all persons by the military and police who guarded the station.

In passing the peace treaty yesterday the privy council has clearly impressed upon the antipeace agitators the impossibility of a refusal to ratify it. The energies of the latter will now likely be concentrated on an attack upon the cabinet. Public demonstrations expressing the national indignation against the peace treaty will, it is believed cease, but this outward suppression of feeling will only create a strong undercurrent of disaffection, which if allowed to grow will swell the popular rage. Unwise resistance and any attempt to suppress popular opinion may, it is feared, give rise to acts of violence.

Well informed people, while appreciating the wisdom of putting a stop to the war, are indignant at the half measure policy of the government as exhiibted, for instance, in the partition of the Island of Sakhalin.

The public is keenly intent awaiting an explanation from the government, but the promise to convene a special session of he diet immediately after the conclusion of peace, not having been fulfilled, it is growing impatient.

Former Foreign Minister Okuma, leader of the Progressive party, before the Associated Chambers of Commerce today, referring to the sudden expansion of Japan's finance, said that when the withdrawal of the troops is completed she will find herself confronted with a debt of $1,250,000,000 the interest on which alone, roughly speaking, will be $75,000,000, or nearly twice the revenue of the country ten years ago.

The per capita rate of taxation before the war was $1. Now it is $6.

The per capita share in the national debt before the war was $6. It is now $25.

Count Okuma, however, was not pessimistic. He spake eloquently of the necessity of the business men redoubling their energy in the development of productive works of all kinds and thus securing victories in peace as well as war.

COUNT WITTE IS SCORED

St. Petersburg Municipality Refuses to Honor Him.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.—A strong sentiment against Count Witte developed at a caucus of the St. Petersburg municipality yesterday evening, called to discuss civic action in recognition of his services at Portsmouth. Suggestions that a banquet be given in his honor and that he be presented with the freedom of the city or an address were rejected and a resolution was adopted declaring that he is not worthy of any special honor because his services at Portsmouth "were only a redeeming sacrifice for the political mistakes in which he has acquiesced and which were responsible for the war."

The first act of the ministerial committee, the sessions of which have been resumed with Count Witte's return, has been an important concession on the language question, permitting the commercial schools at Warsaw, Riga and Reval to use Polish or German as the language of instruction in all studies except Russian grammar, history and geography.

25 AMERICANS ARE KILLED

Two Hundred Natives Also Lose Lives in Philippine Storm.

Manila, Oct. 6.—Government reports show that the result of the recent storm is very serious. At least 200 natives and 25 Americans and foreigns were killed. It is impossible to identify many of the latter. The government's police work the past year in the provinces of Cavite, Batangas and the island of Samar, which made possible the largest acreage planted in the history of the islands, has been undone, and it is estimated retarded development one year in the hemp provinces. In Albay, Sorsogon, Maslate and Samar fields have been devastated, warehouses destroyed and stocks damaged. Roads are impassable, and the transportation facilities are crippled. The loss is incalculable. In Albay and Sorsogon 80 per cent. of the buildings, dwellings, schools and warehouses have been destroyed. The storm, in connection with the severe drought which obtained early in the year will, it is estimated, decrease the receipts of the islands 40 per cent. The army is a heavy loser at Southern posts.

Washington, Oct. 6.—From further cabled reports received from the governor general of the Philippine islands by the bureau of insular affairs of the war department it appears that in addition to the Americans heretofore reported as lost in the typhoon, L. C. Morgan, of the bureau of posts; Lieutenant G. C. Foote, of the Philippine constabulary, and R. O. Sommers were lost as a result of the wrecking of the coast guard cutter Leyte off the coast of Samar during the recent storm in the Philippine islands.

WATER GLASS FOR WOLFF

It Hits Him in the Chest When He Interrupts Von Sternberg.

Vienna, Oct. 5. — A disorderly scene occurred in the lower house of parliament yesterday resulting in the suspension of the sitting amid general uproar. While Baron von Sternberg was speaking during the debate on the government's declaration of policy he was continually and badgeringly interrupted by Dr. Wolff.

Von Sternberg appealed to Dr. Wolff to desist, but the latter persisted. Finally Von Sternberg stopped and threw a water glass at Dr. Wolff, striking him in the chest.

A great uproar followed and the president called Von Sternberg to order. The German ambassadors were not satisfied with this measure and vociferated the demand that Von Sternberg apologize. This he refused to do and the president being unable to restore order declared the sitting suspended.

The uproar continued until Von Sternberg left the house.

HAS A CONSUMPTION CURE

Discoverer of Diphtheria Remedy Now Has Another Discovery.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Professor Behring, the discoverer of the anti-diphtheria serum, announces, according to the Matin, that he has found a cure for tuberculosis. The nature of his cure, Professor Behring says, he will divulge next August.

Do You Suffer with Asthma?

If you do, you will be interested in knowing that the Kola Plant, a new botanic discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa, is pronounced an assured cure for Asthma. Most marvelous cures are wrought by this new plant, when all other remedies fail. It is really a most wonderful discovery. **Mr. R. Johnson, Sr.**, a prominent citizen of **Grand Forks, N. Dak.**, writes: I tried twenty physicians and changes of climate without relief, but was completely cured by the Kola Compound after fifty years suffering. **Dr. W. H. Vail**, an eminent physician of **St. Louis, Mo.**, writes that he tried Himalya on several different cases of Asthma with satisfactory results in every case. **Mrs. Millie Borchers, Amanda, Ohio**, writes, I suffered with Asthma twelve years until the Kola Compound cured me. **Mrs. W. E. Murgittroyd, North Chatham, N. Y.**, writes, I suffered for several years with Asthma and could get no relief until I used the Kola Compound which cured me. Hundreds of similar letters have been received by the importers, copies of which they will be pleased to send you. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of The Weekly Blade who suffers from any form of Asthma. This is very fair, and we advise sufferers to send for a case. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.

THIRTY JAPS DROWNED

During Heavy Gale off Coast of Vancouver.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 7.—The great southeasterly gale which swept the coast today is believed to have resulted in the drowning of at least thirty Japanese fishermen who were out on the gulf of Georgia fishing for salmon. The tug Lorne reached here this afternoon from Victoria, bringing eleven Japanese picked up when they were nearly dead from exposure.

Captain Butler, of the Lorne, learned from some English speaking Japanese that at least 65 fishing boats were out early today when the storm broke. The Japanese declared that fully fifty men had been drowned or battered to death on the rocks when their boats were blown ashore. The whole gulf shore from Howland Sound to Taxadaland is lined with the wrecks of fishing boats.

ACTIVITY IN LONDON NOW

Suggestion Made That Russia, Germany and France Subscribe to the Anglo-Jap Treaty.

London, Oct. 6.—Following closely upon the publication of the text of the Anglo-Japanese treaty has come considerable talk of the possibility of an understanding between Great Britain and Russia. All the newspapers are devoting columns to the discussion of the question pointing out that if Russia is sincere in her expressions of a desire for peace in Central Asia there is no reason why two ancient enemies should not come to an agreement that will not only assure peace but clear away the suspicion leading to friction which has existed for years. That negotiations with this object in view are pending seems possible, though definite official confirmation is lacking. Color is lent to the rumors that have been floating about by the recent frequent visits paid to the foreign office by the Russian ambassador since his return from his holidays a fortnight ago, and the fact that Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, who returned from his vacation to publish the text of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, remained at his office continually since then. Count Benkendorff, the Russian ambassador, had a long interview with Lord Lansdowne at the foreign office yesterday and the latter left London immediately afterwards for Balmoral, Scotland, where Premier Balfour is present as minister in attendance to King Edward. Of course the visits of the Russian ambassador to the foreign office may have been connected with Emperor Nicholas' invitation to Great Britain to participate in the second peace conference at The Hague, but Great Britain had already answered His Majesty's preliminary invitation. It is thought here that the present is an opportune moment for reaching a better understanding between the two countries. Both the British and Russian papers have strongly advocated it for the past week. The proposition of the British government was clearly stated in a speech delivered by Gerald Balfour, president of the local government board, yesterday, in which he said:

"Great Britain has no intention of making aggressive movements to Central Asia. Our object is defense and not defiance, and if the Russian government desires to come to an understanding with us with reference to our respective interests in that part of the world, it will not find the British government backward in readiness to consider any proposals which it might desire to put forward."

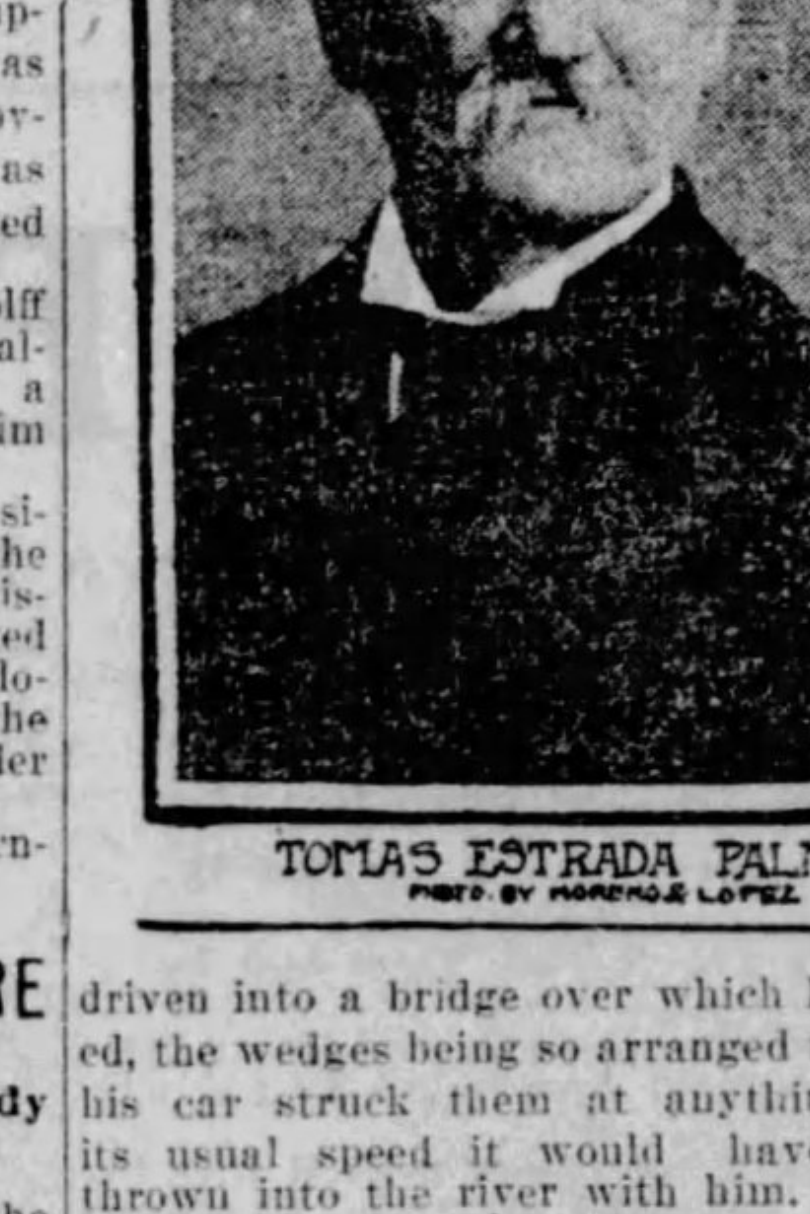
The newspaper discussion has reached a much wider range, and includes suggestions for agreement, which, if carried out and lived up to, would make Europe a family in which there would be no differences. One of the suggestions which most appeals to British officialdom and the London press, is that Russia, Germany and France should subscribe to the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, which has this object in view. The suggestion that Great Britain should more fully recognize Russia's position in southern Turkey has not been given much consideration in London, though possibly this may be one of the points on which the agreement, if reached, will be based, and it may be a return for Russian guarantees of her often repeated assertion that she does not desire to advance any further toward the Indian frontier.

The public in Great Britain would welcome an understanding which would put an end to the frequent periods of unrest and consequent unfriendly relations with Russia.

PALMA IS GUARDED NOW

Avoids the Railway Since Attempt on His Life.

Havana, Cuba, Oct. 5.—The details of the attempt to assassinate President Palma by drowning came out only by accident. Inquiries were made as to why the president was not using his special car to travel to and from Havana, as has been his custom, and it was then admitted that recently wedges had been found driven into a bridge over which he passed, the wedges being so arranged that had his car struck them at anything near its usual speed it would have been thrown into the river with him. Fortunately, however, the car was running slowly and passed over the obstruction in safety.



TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA.
PHOTO BY MORENO & LOPEZ

The danger was not recognized until afterward. Since that time President Palma has been driving the seven miles to his home, always accompanied by secret service men.

BOOTH'S SCHEME GIVEN UP

Five Tohusand Colonists Will Not Be Sent to Austraiia.

London, Oct. 9.—The collecting scheme of Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, appears to have collapsed, as far as Australia is concerned.

Gen. Booth proposed to send out 5,000 families, provided the Australian government would give them land. The government announced its willingness to consider the scheme, but the colony called loudly for a process of selection in order to prevent the immigration of needy colonists.

As a result, Gen. Booth has cabled Alfred Deakin, prime minister of Australia, expressing his regret that, owing to these difficulties, he cannot proceed with an effort that is likely to involve a conflict.

FEW CAVE DWELLERS NOW

They Have Vanished, Professor Lumholtz Says.

Chihuahua, Mexico, Oct. 4.—Professor Carl Lumholtz, a distinguished ethnologist, widely known in the United States and Europe, is again in Mexico studying Indian tribes.

On a previous visit he lived three years with the Huichol Indians, in the heart of the Sierra Madres. He speaks their language and the dialects of other tribes. He also made an exhaustive study of the Tarahumares Indians.

A short time ago a report was widely published that a remnant of the prehistoric cliff dwellers still live in the deep recesses of the mountains of Mexico. Being asked about that report, Prof. Lumholtz answered:

"There are no cliff dwellers living. There are cave dwellers, and a part of the tribe of Tarahumares are called by the Mexican inhabitants of that remote section 'gentiles' meaning 'heathens.' This remnant of the tribe of Tarahumare is exceedngly primitive in life and customs. They adhere to their primitive religion of worshipping the sun and the moon. Many of them dwell in caves. They are very numerous in the Barranca Terarequa, off from the Barranca de Cobre, and also in Pino Gordo, south of Guadalupe y Calvo. These 'gentiles' are a very timid people and hold themselves aloof from every other people as much as possible, especially the Mexicans, whom they hate. The 'gentiles' will fight when crowded, however.

"These cave dwellers have six different kinds of dances, which are nothing more than forms of worship. Their word for 'dance' means 'to work,' and they will put in hours and hours at their weird dances, which may be penance or thanks to their gods. The dances are in imitation of the antics of wild animals, like the deer. Formerly they used the head and horns of deer as masks in their dances. These masks are very scarce, and I had great difficulty in securing specimens.

"These Indians, like many other tribes, worshipped the holy cross before the conquest of Mexico by Cortez; worshipped three crosses. One represented the sun, another the moon, and the third Venus. They devised the cross from nature. It was conceived from the position shown by a man standing erect, with his arms outstretched, forming a cross.

"The Tarahumares number probably 20,000 men, women and children, and are found only in the Sierra Madres of Chihuahua. Those who have come in contact with the Mexicans, Spaniards and priests are greatly changed from the primitive 'gentiles.' The latter are remarkably honest and would not sell an earthen pot to a stranger if the vessel had a defect known only to the Indian himself. The Tarahumara tribe has been very numerous in time past and covered a large part of northern Mexico."

WILL DISCUSS INDIANS

And What Can Be Done for Their Betterment.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Arrangements are practically complete for the twenty-third annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk conference of Friends of the Indians and Other Dependent Peoples, which will be held here October 18 to 20. John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, will preside.

In addition to Indian matters, affairs in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii will be discussed. Francis E. Leupp, commissioner of Indian affairs: Congressman James S. Sherman, of New York, chairman of the commitee on Indian affairs in the house of representatives, and S. M. McCowan, superintendent of the Chillocco Indian school, will be among the speakers on Indian topics.

Philippine conditions will be presented by Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, the Cornell economist, who recently investigated for this government economic conditions in the orient; President Elmer B. Bryan, of Franklin college, formerly superintendent of education in the Philippines; General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., and Robert Lincoln O'Brien, of Washington, D. C.

Porto Rico will be represented by Drs. M. S. Brumbaugh and S. M. Lindsay, both former superintendents of education there; Dr. Jose M. Barbosa, a member of the Porto Rican executive council, and Guzman Beneitez, of San Juan, P. R. Hawaiian affairs will be discussed by William R. Castle, formerly Hawaiian minister at Washington under the Hawaiian republic; Rev. Dr. Doremus Scudder, of Honolulu; Professor G. H. Hitchcock, of Dartmouth college, and professor Frank A. Hosmer of Amherst, formerly president of Oahu college, Honolulu.

Among others who are expected to attend the conference are Drs. Lyman Abbott and William Hays Ward and Bishop E. G. Andrews, of New York; Charles P. Neill and General E. Whittlesey, of Washington; William A. Jones, excommissioner of Indian affairs; Brigadier General J. W. Cleus, U. S. A.; Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, of Baltimore; Presidents M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr college; Wm. F. Slocum, of Colorado college; S. B. L. Penrose, of Whitman college and A. Grant Evans, of Henry Kendall college; and the superintendents of many Indian schools, including Major W. A. Mercer, of Carlisle, and H. B. Peairs, of Haskell institute, Lawrence, Kan.

BANDITS SEND AN EAR

Accompany It With Demand for $5,000 Ransom.

Salonica, European Turkey, Oct. 10.—The British consulate at Monastir has received a package containing a human ear, which a letter accompanying the package, declares was cut from an Englishman named Wills, recently employed by the Turkish tobacco revenue department.

Wills was captured by brigands months ago, and the letter threatens that he will be murdered unless a ransom of $5,000 be paid by October 14.

BIG SCHOOL THREATENED

Students Fight Fire and Save University of California.

Berkeley, Cal., Oct. 10.—A fierce fire swept over the Berkeley hills behind the University of California, yesterday, and had it not been for the heroic work of 1,000 students from the university and for the Berkeley fire department, assisted by hundreds of citizens, much property would have been destroyed.

The flames were first discovered in Strawberry canon at 11 o'clock. Fanned by a north gale that blew all day, the great sheet of flames swept the hillside and bore down toward the university building. Seeing the danger, President Wheeler dismissed the student cadets. The cadets were assembled on the campus for drill, and President Wheeler called on them to fight the flames. President Wheeler himself led the students, and, hatless and coatless, they fought the flames with wet sacks until late yesterday afternoon, not even stopping for dinner. Many students had narrow escapes from the flames.

Prentiss S. Grey, president of the student body; Ray Gabbert, editor of the Blue and Gold; and Roy Elliott, a football player, at the head of one division, were cut off by a circle of fire and compelled to wrap themselves in sacks to save their lives. Others, including many professors, were scorched and burned.

By last night the flames were well under control.

SERVED ON GRANT'S STAFF

Last Remaining Adjutant General Dying at New York.

New York, Oct. 9.—General William Thomas Clark, only surviving adjutant general and chief of staff of General Grant's army of the Tennessee, is dying from cancer in St. Luke's hospital.

He was brought from his home in Washington, D. C., to this city two weeks ago in the hope that an operation would save his life. His wife, three daughters and a son accompanied him.

Dr. B. Farquhar Curtis performed the operation, but the advanced age of General Clark, who is 75 years old, and the extent of his malady, prevented him from rallying. It is said that there was practically no hope of the general's recovery.

PLANS FOR A RATE LAW

Dalzell Says Congress Will Make It Conservative.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.—A conservative railway rate law will be enacted at the coming session of congress, is the opinion of Representative John Dalzell, of Pittsburg, who is in the city for a few days. Mr. Dalzell predicts a long session, in which there is apt to be considerable discussion of the ship subsidy question, and a number of other important matters aside from rate legislation will receive considerable attention. He is not inclined to believe that a free trade law will be enacted for the Philippines this session, but is convinced that it is only a matter of time until such a law will be passed.

"I look for a pretty long session," said Mr. Dalzell. "There are many matters that will require the attention of congress. We have on file the report of the joint commission of the senate and house that was appointed to investigate our merchant marine. It is more than likely that the house will give considerable time to a discussion of this subject.

"As I understand it, the sentiment of the house is in favor of some conservative railway rate legislation. I do not believe that it is going to pass any drastic measure. While the house will give considerable attention to the recommendations of the President, I am of opinion that the members will not go quite as far as the President suggested in his last message. It appears to me that there is a disposition to conform with the President's ideas as far as possible without passing any legislation which will have a disastrous effect upon the security holders and the employes of the railroads. A compromise measure, it appears to me, will finally pass both houses. I do not believe that congress will be guided either by the railway managers or the advocates of radical rate legislation.

"Of course, the Philippines will eventually receive free trade from the hands of congress. They are a part of the United States, and the present law is only a temporary measure. It was enacted, not as a matter of principle, but to provide for revenues to maintain the Philippine government. Besides this, there is a treaty agreement extending for a term of ten years which provides that Spain has the right to the same trade advantages that this country does in the Philippines. It would be manifestly unfair to allow Spanish products to come into the Philippines under a free trade arrangement. This treaty has two years longer to run, and at the expiration of that time I see no reason why all of the tariff upon Philippine exports and imports should not be removed."

Mr. Dalzell expects to call upon the President before he leaves Washington. Upon this occasion the President and Mr. Dalzell will probably discuss a number of measures which will be pending before congress at the approaching session.

The Post says that announcement has been made that the administration program relative to railroad rate legislation is complete and that as already suggested, the plan the President will favor will be embodied in the Esch-Townsend bill, which passed the house last winter, with some modifications in important particulars. The bill will provide, the Post says, as follows:

First—That the interstate commerce commission shall be given the power to decide, upon complaint after full hearing, whether a rate is unjust or unlawful; that the commission shall have authority to substitute a rate which shall become immediately effective, and so remain unless and until reversed by the court.

Second—The commission shall have the authority to declare that a rate charged for shipment on private cars is unjust or unreasonable, if it be so, and that the common carrier shall be held responsible for such charges.

Third—Giving the interstate commerce commission jurisdiction over terminal railroads.

Fourth—A reassertion of the long and short haul provision of the original interstate commerce act.

Fifth—A provision relating to the shipment of merchandise by water and rail, so as to prevent alleged manipulation of rates made possible in such circumstances under the present law.

Sixth—Giving the commission full authority to examine the books and records of the railroad and to prescribe the general form and manner in which such records shall be kept.

KILLED IN THE PULPIT

Conference Laughs at but Lauds Slaughter of Mouse by Preacher.

Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 5.—At the district conference of the Methodist church at Hampton much time was given over to discussion of the adventure of Rev. Frank M. Sutton, pastor at Terril, who proved himself a hero by betraying no emotion when a mouse ran up his trousers leg while he was in the midst of a sermon.

Much fun was had in discussing the experience, but the presiding elder treated it in a serious light, and said Rev. Mr. Sutton had set an example that others might well emulate. He deprecated the levity of Rev. M. L. Williams, who had recited a parody on "Hickory, Dickory, Dock."

Mr. Sutton was preaching of the wise and foolish virgins and had reached a point where his voice was reduced almost to a whisper in an eloquent application of the lesson drawn from the text when he felt something run across his instep. Then he felt a tugging and clawing on his hose. His face blanched, but his voice never faltered, and he went on with his sermon. He touched the spot where the disturbance had occurred with the toe of his other shoe. Immediately there was a scramble upward, inside his trousers leg. It was plain it was a mouse.

FRANK M. SUTTON

He grabbed the situation quickly. It would have caused a panic among the women in the congregation. He reached his left hand down to the seat of the trouble, while his right hand firmly grasped the Bible. His fingers stole upon the mouse, and with a firm clutch squeezed it to death. It fell to the floor and he proceeded with the sermon. Not until the Doxology had been sung did he venture to look at the victim.

A HUNDRED MEN BURIED

Caught in Collapse of a Building in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 6.—A five-story building, in course of construction on Meschtschankaja street, collapsed today and a hundred workmen were buried in the ruins. Up to the time this dispatch was filed only seven of the men had been extricated. They were seriously injured.

GERMANY'S FLIRTATION

Would Form a New Three-Nation Alliance.

London, Oct. 10.—It has become abundantly clear this week that it is Germany's earnest desire to form a new triple alliance of Russia, France and herself. It is equally clear that her efforts will meet with failure, if for no other reason than because of her egregious blunder in bullying France last June. She bitterly repents her folly on that occasion. It is difficult to say which was more stupid, her attempt then to frighten France away from England or her present clumsy overtures of friendship.

Chancellor von Buelow has been the principal contributor to the Paris press this week, and the burden of his communications has been to show how really cordial are the German sentiments and German policy toward France. The effect of his utterances has again been the opposite of what was expected. The French press almost with one voice tells him that they will neither be bullied nor cajoled. The leading Paris journals go further. Count von Buelow's blandishments have incited them to publish full details of the kaiser's savage campaign against France, with its implication of war in connection with the Morocco incident.

The week's developments furnish another evidence of the amazing ignorance of German diplomacy in attempting to deal wtih a self-governing people. It seems hardly credible that a man of Chancellor von Buelow's or the kaiser's political cleverness should imagine that the overtures they are now making would succeed when the memory of their threats of last June is still fresh in the minds of all Frenchmen.

They did succeed, however, in winning Russia's consent for a new dreibund as an offset to the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Russia, through Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, urged France to consent to some form of combination. M. Rouvier, the French prime minister, had sufficient wisdom and independence to reply categorically that France under no circumstances would consent to the inclusion of Germany in the present alliance. On the other hand he urged Russia to seek a better understanding with Great Britain and offered his good offices to this end. The French reply was so emphatic that the idea has been abandoned at St. Petersburg, but Germany apparently has not yet given up hope.

The German attitude at the present moment, however, almost suggests that her policy is adrift. She will, of course, make every effort to secure an independent entente with Russia. Otherwise she will become hopelessly isolated. Most of all will she strive to prevent a rapprochement of Russia and Great Britain, for that would mean the defeat of all the kaiser's ambitions.

The situation is one of the most intense interest and gravest importance in its influence on future history. The desire of France to bring Great Britain and Russia together has many supporters in this country. The present government would welcome such a development and would go far toward seeking its realization. French influence at St. Petersburg, however, was appreciably weakened during the war, while Germany gained a peculiarly strong position there.

There is little doubt that the kaiser would gladly supplant France in a dual alliance with Russia if it could be accomplished, when he has realized, as soon he must, that a triple alliance is impossibe. Then the czar must choose between France and British friendship on the one hand and a combination of Germany with the doubtful support of Austria-Hungary on the other. No one can forecast the czar's decision in such circumstances. A wise, peace loving statesman would scarcely fail to stick to his present ally, but the kaiser's personal influence with his imperial cousin is an inestimable factor in the situation.

WON BY AMERICAN PLAN

Togo Followed War College in Two Big Battles.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 10. — Admiral Togo's scouting and battle tactics in the war between Japan and Russia were precisely the same as those formulated by the staff of the Naval War college here several years ago for just such emergencies as the Jaapnese admiral met.

This is learned from a report upon the course at the college, which closed September 30, the statement being made that Admiral Togo's battles of May 27, 1904, and August 10, 1905, were fought upon the same plans as were determined by the staff of the college to be the safest and most efficient in such circumstances.

Thirty officers of the navy, ranging in rank from rear admiral to lieutenant, and two officers of the general staff of the army took part in the conference at the college just closed. Unsettled questions of naval strategy and tactics and of international maritime law were discussed and the instruction obtained was through study incident to the solutions to these questions. The questions were urgent, and the strategic and tactical solutions put forward are to be referred through the general board of the navy to commanders afloat for trial and comment.

The staff of the college holds that one of its most important functions is to insure an intelligent and mutual understanding between the army and navy of their several methods and limitations, without which the mere unification of command in a joint operation could effect nothing but disorder. The co-operation of the general staff at the War college during the summer will be supplemented by the attendance of naval officers at the Army War college during the winter, and the plans evolved will be finally passed upon by the joint army and navy board in Washington.

MARTYR TO YELLOW FEVER

Doctor Who Fought Disease Becomes Its Victim.

New Orleans, Oct. 10.—A martyr in the fight against yellow fever, Dr. C. M. Shanley, formerly of North Dakota, died yesterday at his plantation home on Bayou Barataria, as the result of a relapse from yellow fever.

Dr. Shanley came to Louisiana with his family three years ago. When yellow fever appeared on Bayou Barataria he volunteered his services to stamp out the disease. He placed his steam launch at the disposal of the authorities, and for days and nights visited and ministered to the sick.

Several weeks ago he was himself stricken and was brought to the New Orleans emergency hospital. He remained there until he believed himself cured and immediately returned to the Bayou to resume his work.

Exposure, and the fact that he had ventured out too soon, resulted in a fresh attack of the illness, and death came. Dr. Shanley was a Mason, and will be buried from the Masonic temple, with high Masonic honors.

Methodists of the Rock River conference, in session at Freeport, Ill., take a strong stand on the liquor traffic, their slogan being "Death to the saloons."

Newton C. Dougherty, president of the Peoria National bank, head of that city's schools and prominent in educational and financial circles throughout the country, is indicted by a grand jury, charged with forgery and misappropriation of school funds.

ARE IN TOILS AT LAST

Gaynor and Green Left Canada for U. S. With Detectives.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—Gaynor and Green left for the United States on the Delaware & Hudson train at 8:40 this morning, accompanied by secret service men.

The last chapter, as far as Canada is concerned, in the celebrated Gaynor and Greene case was closed today when the two men left the Bonaventure station of the Grand Trunk railway on a Delaware & Hudson train at 8:40 a. m. A large crowd of people were present to see them off, but the most notable thing about the departure was the large number of United States secret service men who were around. They were in charge of W. J. Flynn, head of the secret service bureau of New York.

On behalf of the Dominion government Silas H. Carpenter, chief of the Montreal detective force, who kidnaped the two men from Quebec, and Inspector McMahon, went with the party as far as Rouse's Point, N. Y. The boundary line is between Rouse's Point and LaColle, Canada. The two prisoners had been notified that they would probably be removed this morning, and were all ready when Detective Boyd, of the United States secret service, called for them in the debtors' ward of the jail. The United States officers came with three cabs and the party left the jail at little after 7 o'clock. They drove immediately to the Bonaventure station, where the prisoners ate breakfast in the station dining room. Messrs. Boyd and White, of the United States secret service, remained with the prisoners, while Chief Flynn and his other men remained outside, keeping an eye on the various doors leading in and out of the station, Chief Carpenter and Inspector McMahon, of the Montreal force, keeping them company.

At 8:30 the prisoners went to the train. First came Greene, accompanied by United States Detective White and Inspector McMahon, and next Gaynor, accompanied by United States Detective Boyd and Chief Carpenter. Around these two small groups the other United States secret service men rallied until the parlor car of the train was reached. The prisoners went into the smoking compartment with Chief Carpenter, Chief Flynn and Messrs. Boyd and White.

When asked if they had anything to say before leaving Col. Gaynor replied that they were glad to go back at last, and that they would have nothing but the kindest remembrances of their treatment in Canada. Col. Gaynor's daughter-in-law was on board the train when the prisoners arrived, and his son arrived at the station just before the train left. On arriving in New York the party will proceed straight to the Pennsylvania railway station.

CHEERS FOR PAT CROWE

Omahans Applaud Captured Bandit on His Arrival.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 10.—Pat Crowe, alleged kidnaper of Eddie Cudahy, arrived last evening from Butte, Mont., in custody of Captain of Detectives Dunn and Detective Heitfeld, of Omaha. An immense throng greeted Crowe with cheers at the union station. The prisoner was rushed to jail in a patrol wagon.

Crowe was not inclined to talk of his past. He declared that much had been published on his alleged doings, confessions and other matters, which was without foundation. Among these he mentioned a confession said to have been signed by him at Butte, implicating young Cudahy in a conspiracy in connection with the kidnaping.

"When this case comes to trial," Crowe said, "the truth will be known to the world."

"Is it true that you once offered to return $21,000 to Edward A. Cudahy if he would not prosecute you?" Crowe was asked.

"I believe Mr. Cudahy has made the statement that I did so. I do not think he would tell a lie for $21,000," Crowe replied.

In registering, Crowe was asked by the police what his occupation was. Crowe remarked:

"Dodging you fellows has been about all I have done for the past six or seven years."

Party for Harriman.

Tokio, Oct. 9.—3 p. m.—Count Inouye will give a garden party tomorrow, October 10, at his artistic residence, in honor of E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad company. The guests upon the occasion will include the leading society people and businessmen of the city.

MONTHLY CROP REPORT

The Corn Crop Is Placed at 89.2.

The agricultural department today issued the following crop bulletin:

The crop estimating board of the board of statistics of the department of agriculture finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau as follows:

The condition of corn on October 1 was 89.2, as compared with 89.5 last month, 82.9 on October 1, 1904, 80.8 at the corresponding date in 1903 and a ten-year average of 80.2.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of spring wheat is 14.7 bushels (8.8 centals), subject to revision with the final estimatge, made in December. The condition in the five principal spring wheat states shows an estimated average yield per acre as follows:

Minnesota, 13.3; North Dakota, 14.0; South Dakota, 13.7; Iowa, 13.8; Washington, 22.5. The average quality of spring wheat is 89.0, as compared with 75.7 in 1904 and 85.5 in 1903.

The preliminary returns indicate an oat crop of about 939,332,000 bushels (300,586,000 centals), or an averege of 33.9 bushels (10.8 centals per acre, as compared with 32.1 bushels (10.3 centals), as finally estimated in 1904, 28.4 bushels (9.1 centals) in 1903, and a ten-year average of 29.2 bushels (9.3 centals).

The average for quality is 92.4, against 91.4 in 1904 and 79.9 in 1903.

The preliminary estimate of yield per acre of barley is 26.7 bushels, against 27.2 bushels one year ago, 26.4 bushels in 1903 and a ten-year average of 25.0 bushels.

The average for quality is 86.2, against 86.7 last year and 85.4 in 1903.

The preliminary estimate of yield per acre of rye is 16.6 bushels, against 15.2 last year, 15.4 bushelfis in 1903 and a ten-year average of 15.2 bushels. The average for quality is 92.6, against 91.6 last year and 88.4 in 1903.

The average condition of buckwheat on October 1 was 91.6, as compared with 91.8 one month ago, 88.7 on October 1, 1904, 83.0 at the corresponding date in 1903 and a ten-year average of 82.4.

ADVISES COTTON SALES

Southern Cotton Association Divided on Policy.

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 7.—Col. E. S. Peters, vice president of the Southern Cotton association, has issued a letter to farmers advising them to sell their cotton. This letter is expected to arouse criticism in the Southern Cotton association, as the officers of that organization, supported by the Farmers' union, have advised farmers to hold their cotton for 11 cents. Col. Peters says he believes cotton will not go any higher and he predicts a big crop.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Oct. 7.—Bradstreets says: While not so active as in recently preceding weeks the volume of trade still exceeds expectations. Contributing to this are better reports from retail lines necessitating reorders of seasonable goods, fall festivals, enlarging crop movement and a continued immense turnover in several lines. Complaints as to car shortage increase, the grain, coal, coke, iron and lumber trades all reporting congestion from this cause. Undiminished activity is witnessed in the iron trade, crude and finished products surpassing previous years at this period. Higher levels of future cost, particularly as to coke and ore, confront these trades. Collections of the country as a whole are good. Money is still moving to the country, and, while in liberal supply for ordinary trade purposes, higher quotations at home and abroad seem certain. Bank clearings testify to new heights being reached for this season of the year, after a full year of record-breaking totals at the metropolis and in the country outside thereof. Something like a downward swing in prices of agricultural products is in evidence this week, a result of the pressure of new large crops of fine quality, which augurs for lower prices of feeding stuffs and cheaper cost of meat production in the coming winter.

In the east, although the late decline in cotton has led to some hesitation in placing orders for later delivery, some large sales of print cloths are reported.

Eastern shoe manufacturers are well provided with work.

Business failures for the week ending October 5 number 180 against 185 last week, 195 in the like week of 1904, 197 in 1903, 170 in 1902 and 183 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week number 25 as against 28 last week and 19 in this week a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Oct. 10.—Close.—Dull and listless was the opening of the wheat options today. The market was depressed. Receipts were large. Liverpool ignored the American advance of yesterday and closed at a fractional decline. The demand was light and scattered, while offerings came out liberally on all hard spots. The weather map, while a negative factor, indicated rains throughout the winter wheat belts.

The closing prices were practically unchanged. Outside markets as a rule were weaker. Market was saved from serious inroads upon prices in the gossip that the Russian wheat crop will suffer serious decreases. Government crop report was bearish. Estimates were 54 cars. Exports were 129,000 bushels.

Primary corn receipts were 431,000 bushels against 580,000 a week ago and 328,000 a year ago; shipments were 379,000 last week against 159,000 a year ago.

Oats ruled steady. Market was stripped of any features. Trade light but of good character. Receipts were large, closing was easier. Exports were 8,000 bushels. Estimates were 248 cars.

A firm to stronger tone ran through the clover seed options today. Prices were up. Receipts ran light. Demand was active. Offerings were scattered. Closing was firm. Estimates were 750 bags.

Primary wheat receipts were 1,135,000 bushels against 1,756,000 a week ago and 1,463,000 a year ago; shipments were 50,000 bushels last week against 491,000 a year ago.

May shorts covering and the development of a fair cash demand caused corn to rule firm with yesterday's closing prices bid and unsatisfied at the opening. The market was helped by the strength in Liverpool, prices there showing some advances. While receipts were large they fell below estimates. Offerings were not liberal.

Corn eased off on the bearish condition of the government crop. Country acceptances were reported heavy. Trade was light. Estimates were 140 cars. Exports were 63,000 bushels.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 10.	Close Oct. 9.
Wheat—					
Cash	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Dec.	*86¾	86⅞	86½	86¾	86¾
May	88⅞	89	88¾	88⅞	88¾
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	57½	57½
Oct.	....	....	....	....	57
Dec.	*44	44	44	44⅞	44
May	*43¾	43¾	43⅝	43½	43¾
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	30¼	30½
Dec	*30⅝	30⅝	30½	30½	30⅝
May	32⅜	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	32⅜
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.92	7.90
Oct.	7.95	8.00	7.90	7.95	7.92
Dec.	7.80	7.90	7.80	7.82	7.77
Jan.	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.85	7.80
Feb.	....	....	....	....	7.82
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	67½	67
No. 3	....	....	....	64	64
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.60	1.65
Alsike—					
Aug.	....	....	....	7.60	7.60

*Bid.

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 10.	Close Oct. 9.
Wheat—					
Dec.	90¼	90½	89⅞	90⅛	90⅛
May	90⅛	90¼	89⅝	90	90⅛
Corn—					
Dec.	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅞	53½
May	50	50	49⅞	49⅞	50

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 10.	Close Oct. 9.
Wheat—					
Dec.	82⅝	82¾	82¾	82½	82⅝
May	86	86⅛	85⅝	85¾	86

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 10.	Close Oct. 9.
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	81⅛	81⅜
May	....	....	....	84¾	85

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 10.	Close Oct. 9.
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	80⅝	80⅞
May	....	....	....	84⅝	84⅞

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 10.	Close Oct. 9.
Wheat—					
Oct.	84⅝	....	....	....	84⅝
Dec.	85⅜	85⅞	85¼	85⅝	85⅝
May	86⅝	86⅞	86⅜	86⅝	86¾
Jan.	83⅜	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜	83½
Corn—					
Oct.	51½	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	51⅛
Dec. new	44⅜	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜	44¾
Dec. old	45⅞	45⅞	45½	45½	45¾
May	44⅛	44¼	43⅞	43¾	44
July	43¼	....	....	....	....
Oats—					
Oct.	....	....	....	28¼	28⅝
Dec.	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28¼	28⅝
May	30¾	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	30¾
Jan.	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½	29⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 10.	Close Oct. 9.
Pork—					
Oct.	15.25	15.25	15.20	15.25	15.25
Jan.	12.37	12.37	12.35	12.39	12.70
Lard—					
Oct.	7.10	7.12	7.10	7.12	7.12
Dec.	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.85
Jan.	6.85	6.85	6.82	6.82	6.87
Ribs—					
Oct.	8.50	8.55	8.50	8.52	8.52
N....¾.'Lo	cmfwy	mtwy	mfw	mfwy	bg
Jan.	6.47	6.47	6.45	6.45	6.47

Money and Stocks.

New York, Oct. 10.—Wall Street.—Prices started higher than last night at the opening of the stock market today on a moderate volume of business. The cheerful tone of the London market on account of a better feeling over the money outlook was a helpful influence. Canadian Pacific rose 1½ and Erie, Atchison, St. Louis & San Francisco second pfd. and Smelting large fractions. Some of the Gould stocks showed small declines and Smelting pfd. was off ⅝. U. S. Pipe pfd. lost a point.

Striking advances in a number of high priced stocks infused greater strength into the market. Important advances were largely confined to the railroad list, but a number of the specialties were also lifted sharply. Great Northern pfd. improved 4¼ on its announced new stock issue. American Foundry pfd. gained 3½, Central of New Jersey 3, Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific and Delaware & Hudson 2 to 2¼, St. Louis & San Francisco second pfd. ⅝, and St. Paul, Union Pacific, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Northwestern, Locomotive and Steel Foundries 1 to 1⅜. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie lost 1.

Prices did not hold fully as the demand became languid at the higher level. Recessions were slight. Before the advancing tendency was checked, Reading got up a point. Other gains were Delaware & Hudson 3, Pullman and Consolidated Gas 2, Wabash pfd. 2¼, and Tennessee Coal, American Tobacco pfd., North American and Union Bag 1. Wisconsin Central fell 1¾. Bonds were firm.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com	58⅝	59⅞	58⅝	59⅝
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	141⅜	141⅝	141¼	141½
Atchison	89	89¼	89	89¼
Atchison pfd.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
Am. Car & F. Co.	38½	38⅝	38¼	38½
Anaconda	118½	118½	118½	118½
Amal. Copper	84⅝	85¼	84⅝	85¼
Am. Tob. 4s	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
Am. Tob. pfd.	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102½
Am. Smelters	128⅝	129⅛	128⅝	129⅛
Am. Woolen Co.	37⅜	37⅜	37¼	37¾
Balt. & Ohio	112⅝	113¼	113¾	112⅞
Bly'n R. Trans.	72¼	72¼	71⅝	71⅝
Chicago & G. W.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Canadian Pac.	171	171⅞	170¾	171¾
U. S. Rubber	52½	53	52½	53
Colorado Fuel	47	47½	47	49
Corn Products	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Ches. & Ohio	56⅝	57⅛	56⅜	57⅛
Del. & Hudson	217	219¼	217	219¼
Distillers' Sec.	43⅜	43¾	43½	43¾
Erie com.	48⅞	49	48⅞	49⅛
Erie 1st pfd.	81	81½	81	81½
Allis-Chalmers	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
Ill. Central	179⅝	180⅛	179¾	180⅛
K. C. Sou. com.	25	25⅛	25	25⅛
K. C. Sou. pfd.	53½	53½	53½	53½
Louis. & Nash.	152¾	153⅝	152⅝	153⅜
Cast Iron Pipe	40	40⅛	37⅞	39⅞
U. B. Paper	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Manhattan	165½	167½	165½	167½
Mex. Central	25⅜	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝
Metropolitan	127⅝	127¾	127⅛	127⅜
HMet. Securities	82	82	81½	81½
Missouri Pacific	103⅞	104⅛	703⅞	104⅛
M., K. & T.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
North Am. Co.	98	98	98	98
N. Y. Central	149¼	150⅝	149¼	149¾
Nickel Plate com.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
N. & W. com.	85¼	85½	85¼	85½
Ont. & Western	53¾	54⅛	53¾	54
People's Gas Co.	103½	103¾	103⅛	103⅝
Penn. Ry	143½	144⅜	143½	143⅞
Reading com.	121⅛	122⅜	121	121⅞
Rock Island	33⅜	33½	33¼	33½
Rep. I. & S. Co.	25	25	25	25
Rep. pfd.	93¾	94½	93¾	94½
Ry. Steel Spgs.	45	45½	44½	44½
South. Ry	36	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜
St. Paul	180½	181¼	180½	180⅞
Southern Pacific	69¼	69⅝	69¼	69⅝
Tol. Ry's & Lt.	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
Texas Pacific	34⅝	35	34⅝	35
Ten. C'l & Iron	87	87⅞	87	87⅞
Union Pacific	132¼	133	132⅛	132⅞
U. P. conv. 4s	134¾	134¾	134½	134½
U. S. Steel	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	38
U. S. Steel pfd.	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
Wabash com.	21	21⅞	21	21½
Wabash pfd.	41¾	42⅞	41¾	42⅛
Wab. Deb. B's	73¼	74	73¼	73⅞
Western Union	93½	93¾	93½	93¾
Am. Fy. com.	10¾	11⅜	10¾	11¼
Am. Fy. pfd.	42	43½	42	42½

Live Stock.

In sympathy with the general conditions at all points, prices of live hogs opened weak and lower, the market declining five to ten cents. Receipts ran light and quality was fair. Demand is sufficient to readily absorb everything offered and prices here are considered relatively strong as compared with other markets. A good clearance was made early and the market closed with the tendency toward further declines.

Two cars of cattle were offered, consisting mostly of fair to good butchers' stock. Market sold readily. Trade had a better feeling. There was a decided improvement in the inquiries for good feeders but at the same time no material change is noted in prices. Sheep and lambs ruled steady. Veal calves were active at old quotations.

Hogs—Selected heavies, average 250 to 300 lbs., $5.60@5.65; good medium, average 200 to 250 lbs. and up, $5.55@5.60; good mixed, average 160 lbs. and up, $5.50@5.55; yorkers, $5.50@5.55; bulk of sales, $5.55; pigs, $5.00@5.35; skips and common, $2.25@4.70; stags and roughs, $2.50@4.65.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, 1,200 lbs. and up, $4.00@5.25; fair to good steers, $3.00@3.75; good to choice feeders, $3.50@4.25; common feeders, $3.25@4.40; fair to best cows, $3.00@3.50; common and canners, $2.15@2.50; common light heifers, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $2.50@3.50.

Calves—Choice veals, $6.50@7.90; fair to good veals, $6.00@6.50; heavy and few veals, $2.00@4.90.

Sheep and lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $5.00@5.50; good mixed sheep, $4.25@4.85; culls and common, $2.00@3.50; spring lambs, $5.00@7.00.

U. S. Yards, Cleveland, Oct. 10.—(Special report to The Blade from Bower & Bower.)—Hogs, 25 cars; market weak; yorkers, $5.60; mixed, $5.60@5.65; heavy, $5.55; pigs, $5.25@5.40. Calves, light; market quiet. Sheep and lambs light; top lambs, $7.50. Cattle, 3 cars; market steady.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10.—(Swope's special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 10 cars; market slow at yesterday's quotations.

Hogs—Receipts, 15 double-decks; market lower; Yorkers, $5.60@5.65; mixed mediums and heavies, $5.70@5.80; pigs, $5.50@5.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 5 double-decks; market steady; best lambs, $5.60@7.75; yearlings, $5.50@6.00; best wether sheep, $5.00@5.25; mixed sheep, $4.50@5.00; heavy ewes, $4.75; culls, $2.50@3.50.

Calves, $5.00@8.50.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 10.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts light; market steady; heavy, $5.80; mediums, $5.75@5.80; heavy Yorkers, $5.70@5.75; light Yorkers, $5.50@5.60.

Sheep—Market steady; best, $4.75@5.25; choice lambs, $5.00@7.60.

Veal calves, $8.000 down.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000 head; market steady; beeves, $3.60@6.35; cows and heifers, $1.40@4.60; stockers and feeders, $2.15@4.20; Texans, $3.35@4.50; westerns, $3.25@4.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; market 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.05@5.65; good heavy, $5.30@5.65; rough heavy, $4.90@5.10; pigs, $4.75@5.30; bulk of sales, $5.15@5.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 30,000 head; market steady; sheep, $3.75@5.00; lambs, $4.60@7.60.

Toledo Produce Market.

Butter—Steady. Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 23@23½c; solid pack, 22½c; dairy, 16@17c; packing stocks 15c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 20½c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 12½c.

Beets—New, per bushel, 40c.

New Wax Beans—Per bushel, 60c.

Green Beans—75c.

Beans—Navy (hand picked), $1.85.

Celery—Per bunch, 25c.

Cabbage—Homegrown, 30c per dozen; per barrel, $1.15.

Carrots—New, per bushel, 40c.

Corn—Per dozen, 9@10c.

Cucumbers—Per dozen, 15c; per bu., 75c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 10c.

Mangoes—Per bushel, 35c.

Onions—Green, per dozen, 10c.

Onions—New, 60c.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.50; home-grown, 65c per bushel.

Parsnips—Per bushel, 60c.

Potatoes—New Michigan White, per bu., 65c.

Potatoes—Virginia sweets, per bbl. $1.65; Jersey Sweets, $2.25 per bbl.

Radishes—Per dozen, 10c.

Spinach—Per bushel, 40c.

Squash—Hubbard, per dozen, $1.25; $12.00 per ton.

Tomatoes—Homegrown, per bushel, 50@60c.

Turnips—Per bu., new, 50c.

Pickle Onions—White, per bu., $2.00@2.50.

Green Pickles—Per 100, 25c.

Red Peppers—Per string, 5c.

Cranberries, per bu., $2.65.

Peaches — Yellow Crawfords, AA, $2.75; A, $2.00; B, $1.50.

Pears—Bartlett, $1; Duchess, 60c; Sickle, 75c; Keiffers, 60c.

Quinces, $2.00@2.25.

Poultry—Dressed—Chickens, 10@11c; Broilers, 12½c; turkeys, 16@18c; ducks, 13c; geese, 12½c.

Dressed Hogs— 8c; cows, 3½@6c; lambs, 9@10c; spring lambs, 10@12c (pelt off); calves, 8@9½c.

N. Y. Produce.

New York, Oct. 10.—Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard barely steady. Prime western steam, 7.60.

Sugar, raw barely steady. Fair refining, 3c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝; molasses sugar, 2¾c. Refined quiet. Crushed, $5.50; powdered, $4.90; granulated, $4.80.

Petroleum steady. Refined, all ports, $7.55@7.60.

Coffee quiet. No. 7 Rio, 8 11-16c.

Molasses steady. New Orleans, 29@35c.

Butter quiet; receipts, 17,006; extra creamery, 21¼@21½c. Cheese steady, unchanged; receipts, 13,180. Eggs steady, unchanged; receipts, 14,165.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Butter steady. Creamery, 17½@20½c; dairies, 16½@19c.

Eggs steady. At mark, cases included, 15¼@17¾c.

Cheese steady. Daisies, 11½c; twins, 11@11½c; young Americas, 11½c.

Cotton.

New York, Oct. 10.—The cotton market opened firm at an advance of 8@12 points and advanced to a net gain of about 20@22 points on covering of shorts and some fresh buying inspired by better cables than expected, and predictions of frost in portions of the belt together with a better understanding of the census report yesterday. Liverpool was a good buyer here, but the chief support seemed to come from shorts and buyers for a turn who started taking profits on the advance, and caused some irregularity during the middle of the morning when the market was about 12 to 15 points net higher. Trading was fairly active.

At midday the market was nervous and unsettled with prices about 10 to 15 points net higher.

Spot cotton quiet. Middling uplands, 10.20; middling gulf, 10.45. Estimated receipts at the ports today, 73,600 bales, against 63,564 last week and 84,031 last year. For the week, 375,000 bales, against 348,744 last week and 398,595 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 5,459 bales, against 21,405 last year, and at Houston, 32,106 bales, against 27,751 last year.

Wool.

Boston, Oct. 10.—There has been less business in the wool market with activity reported by several large firms. The available territory wool has an influence in the hardening of prices. The market is generally strong. There has been a moderate movement in fleeces, some of the business having resulted from the sample bags sent the week before. Ohio and Pennsylvania high quarter brought 34c, while ¾ realized 35@36c.

For half bloods sales were made at 34@35c. XX is still worth 35@37c, X 35c, and delaine unwashed 30@31c. Mich. delaine is quoted at 30c. Three-eighth sold well at 35½c, ½ bloods costing 34@35c, and ¼ 33@34c.